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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. IX. ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1877. NO. 230

SOME of the senators are reported as saying that the army appropriation bill will fail unless the democrats in the house consent to strike out the political provisions, and a latter report states that the senate has substituted for the house bill an entirely different measure. This is a remarkable good idea. There is no good reason why the house should concur, and less reason why we should have an army which is used solely for the purpose of upholding usurping governments in the south. If Hayes is to be as conservative as his friends pretend, he will have no need for an army.

PRESIDENT GRANT, with peculiar propriety, has appointed his new man, Sniffin, to a paymaster's place. This is strictly in accordance with our own views on this subject. The mere changes of an administration should not be allowed to interfere with that enlarged spirit of public enterprise which demands the retention of such valuable public servants as Sniffin has demonstrated himself to be.

The London Times, to all appearances, is not as well satisfied with the turn affairs have taken in Washington as some of the democrats seem to be. Evidently the editor of the Times has not had that schooling which would entitle him to the distinction of being called a journeyman American patriot.

A LOT of lunatics from Ohio—a state in which lunatics are allowed to go into respectable society at all times of the day and night, serenaded Morton in Washington last night, and the latter wrestled with his rottenness long enough to slobber through a speech.

THE resolutions adopted yesterday by the Ohio legislature is about as lively as anything of the kind ever gets to be. There is no attempt made to conceal the earnestness of those whose opinions the resolution is supposed to represent.

LITTLE EUGENE HALE, of Maine, who owes his notoriety to the fact that some one alluded to him as "Blaine's Bub," has refused a cabinet appointment. This is almost too good to be true.

HAYES will be inaugurated at high noon to-day. In this manner does his fraudulency take rebellious Sunday schools by the firelock.

IT is thought that John Sherman the tape-worm statesman, will be secretary of the treasury under Hayes.

SNIFFIN is a new element in our politics.

NEW ORLEANS is quiet.

The Georgian Treatment.

New York World.

Decidedly, the longer one lives the more firmly he becomes convinced that there are various ways to kill a dog besides choking him with butter. The method of dealing with an adulterer adopted in Crawford county, Georgia, is new, effective and not unnecessarily cruel, and should therefore receive respectful consideration in all parts of the country—with the exception of those few chosen places where immorality is unknown. It appears that a lawyer of Crawford county, named Roddy, had seduced the daughter of a neighbor, and the injured man, yielding to shame and grief, committed suicide. In a northern community the husband might have equipped himself, like Madison Wells, with a couple of derringers, a bowie-knife and a rifle-cane, and gone in pursuit of his perfidious friend, killing him on sight; but if he failed to take vengeance into his own hands, society would not have troubled itself to vindicate his honor. The seducer would have been received in in the drawing-room and the church, and the victim would have been kicked out of both. In the primitive region of Crawford county another view was taken of the matter. The citizens felt that a flagrant wrong had been done, for which the law afforded no satisfaction either to the individuals injured or to society, and they therefore gathered together in a public meeting and considered what remedy should be adopted. The popular indignation seems to have been intense in its strength, but it was held in perfect control and found expression in a series of resolutions denouncing the guilty man, and informing him that his presence in Crawford county would not be tolerated. These resolutions were so quaint and curious as to be worth copying in full. It runs as follows:

"Whereas, J. D. Roddy, attorney at law, has, in our judgment, prompted by an evil heart and corrupt inclination, been guilty of surreptitiously and dishonorably entering and destroying the happiness of a family in our midst; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That such conduct is unbecoming, ungentlemanly and unchristian; and more so, because the said J. D. Roddy is himself a man of family, and deserves to be frowned upon and stamped with the seal of public indignation by any man who has a wife, a mother, a daughter, a sister, and who feels any interest in the purity of female character; and we hereby denounce such conduct and all who may indulge in the same, and are only sorry that our condemnation cannot blast all such characters.

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Crawford county, demand the instant removal of the said J. D. Roddy from our midst, or in default thereof he must meet the well-merited vengeance of an outraged public.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to J. D. Roddy by the secretary of the meeting, and that the same be published in the Macon Telegraph, Fort Valley Mirror and Monroe Advertiser."

There something of southern grandiloquence in this formidable document, but the grim earnestness of its authors speaks through every line. Its formality, decency and solemnity, and the elaborate politeness with which it provides for furnishing Roddy with a copy, are all ominous. They suggest those resolutions of condolence which begin with a recognition of the wisdom of Divine Providence and end with a compliment to the bereaved friends of the departed. There was nothing of the petty spirit which vents itself in blowing fish horns under widows' windows, in this demonstration; and we think that that there is a lesson for other communities in the honest indignation with which these simple Georgians encounter social vice and put it under their feet. It would not do elsewhere, perhaps, to threaten violence or enforced exile upon a man exempt from legal punishment—no matter what his moral guilt might be; but the fierce reprobation which the people of Crawford county put into their solemn resolutions might be expressed in a hundred ways and made effective in discountenancing vice. In a word, social ostracism somewhat milder in form than that employed in Georgia might be brought into play with advantage in much wealthier and more refined communities.

Death of a Bride at the Altar.

Raleigh (N. C.) Special to the New York Times.

On Thursday night last, in the town of Thomasville, Davidson county, while William Thomas and a Miss Forney were before the altar for the purpose of being married, more than half the ceremony having been performed, the bride dropped dead before the ceremony was concluded, a victim of heart disease.

A CHANGE.

FROM A DESPOTIC REPUBLIC TO A WEAK-JOINTED WELLSISM.

At High Noon the Centuries Part and Hayes Runs the Gauntlet.

The Scrambles for Pap, the Probable Appointments and Long-Drawn Faces

The Ohio Legislature Repudiates the Chief of Bulldozing Politics.

Packard Living by the Tolerance of Governor Nicholls.

THE RISING SUN.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE AGE OF BRASS.

Probabilities of the Southern Slate—the Whys and Wherefores of many things.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 3 1877.

THE SPECULATIONS AS TO HAYES' CONDUCT are now the first topic. Nothing seems certain except that two southern men will be put in the cabinet and that these men if not outspoken democrats will be the most liberal of republicans. Ex-Governor Jos. E. Brown, is said by the Herald to be a leading possibility, and Joe Johnson is mentioned by other quid-nuncs. One thing may be taken for granted, no man will be offered the place who will decline it, and the refusal to take them by certain leading democrats, may throw them into the hands of moderate republicans. In this event Alcorn of Mississippi and Little of North Carolina are the prominent men.

A MEETING OF SOUTHERN WHIGS AND UNIONIST which was held under purely republican auspices in this city some nights ago recommend Pool of North Carolina. This will not amount to much.

That no respectable democrat in the south will consent to take a seat with this usurper seems to be certain by the speeches of Hill, Gordon and Brown in which they declare that it will be not only dishonor, but ruin, for any democrat to control the national pillage, by partaking of the fruits of the crime.

The northern portion of the cabinet can scarcely be guessed at. It looks as if Hale, of Maine, a spry and correct person in himself, a first friend of Blaine's and son-in-law of Candler's, will be given the navy portfolio. With Blaine and Chandler both recommending him

HAYES COULD NOT WELL REFUSE THEM.

The Ohio member of the cabinet will doubtless be John Sherman, who is anxious to get the treasury portfolio. Ex-Gov. Noyes, the champion thick head of the west, is very noisy but not at all effective. The Shermans will wipe him up.

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE NEW YORK MAN will be very bitter. Conkling and his friends are pressing Congressman Platt for the postoffice portfolio, their advocacy being strengthened by the fact that this appointment will keep Mr. Evarts out of the secretaryship of state, as New York cannot have two places. Mr. Evart's friends are urging his claims very vehemently.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

which, by its unexpected political somersault, made Hayes president, will, it seems to be generally conceded, have one place. In this event Senator Sargent, of California, will doubtless be named by that section.

A HOST OF SOUTHERN POLITICIANS are here, in various interests. Foster Blodgett bewailing his hard luck in not having had a trial in the indictments against him in Georgia and thus being able to present a clear record, is here, trying to help his friends, and urging the appointment of liberal men to office in the south. Foster is the very cat for falling on his feet.

A DISCOURAGING MISSIVE.

I am in receipt of a letter from a friend in Atlanta, who begs me to quit telegraphing d—d stuff about democrats submitting to Hayes' usurpation.

In reply, I have to say that it is my duty to telegraph the truth as soon as I can get at it. I discovered early upon my arrival here two things: 1. That enough southern members led by Hill, Gordon, Lamar, Watterson, Regan Blount, Candler, Felton, Hancock and Brown, would oppose filibustering, to make it an impossibility, and that the Hayes villainy would certainly triumph. 2. That the usurpers would attempt promptly and persistently to debauch the southern democracy with bribes, patronage and protection.

These two points, fixing the horoscope for the next quadrennial, I at once dispatched to the CONSTITUTION, and have since wired confirmatory points as they have arisen.

As far as my own opinion is concerned, I am willing to tear up as many things in the interests of Tilden as my belligerent correspondent is. The inevitable can't be licked, though.

IS THIS TRUE?

Two gentlemen, both democrats, from Virginia state to-day that great disaffection obtains in the ranks of the party in that state, and that a bold and sagacious movement on the part of Hayes might carry off great numbers into a liberal organization. One of these gentlemen quoted a leading democrat, who said "Virginia, or what is now Virginia, gave Bell 1,100 majority in 1861. Under certain circumstances she could give a bigger anti-democratic majority now." I do not place much weight to these words, but they excite some discussion here.

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE

under Hayes are reported by the southern members as coming to be frequent. Many of them come from democrats. The members will steadily resist all such applications.

THE CITY IS FILLING

rapidly, and preparations for the inaugural ceremonies are going rapidly forward. The grand ball will probably take place in the capitol, the rotunda being the dancing hall. The city will be illuminated and the display the grandest made since Grant's first inauguration.

H. W. G.

SCATTER THE LEGIONS

THE PRESENT STATUS OF EUROPE'S LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

It is Believed that Russia will Speedily Demobilize Her Plundering Cossacks.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Pall Pall Gazette says the replies of the powers to the Russian circular will be presented next week. The powers have agreed to acknowledge the meritorious zeal of Russia on behalf of the Christians in Turkey. The replies will be carefully worded, to make Russia's retreat from her threatening position easy. It is understood the powers will also propose that the porte be granted a term for the execution of reforms. It is believed here that Russia will accept the suggestions of the powers, though probably endeavoring to fasten on them some responsibility for the future and will speedily demobilise her army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The Turks are ordered to evacuate Servia within twelve days. The grand vizier received a telegram from Prince Milan ratifying the conditions of peace, diplomatic relations between Servia and the porte are thus restored. The Montegegrin delegates have visited the grand vizier and the foreign minister.

The Convention.

Editors Constitution:—As the time for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention is not a great way off, it behooves the people to begin to cast about for the best men to fill these important places, and as an humble citizen I have one suggestion to make, and that is secure the best talent we can get; and as such I would suggest the following as men that would honor the position and of whom our district would be proud:

Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Dr. J. F. Bozeman, Hon. Evan P. Howell, Gen. L. J. Gartrell, Major Benj. E. Crane, Judge David Irwin, Major James W. Robertson, Capt. W. B. Stewart.

THIRTY-FIFTH.

THE DYING DAY.

THE WINDING UP OF THE SINNOUSLY-CONSTRUCTED PARLEY CLUB

The Senate Passes a Substitute for the House Army Bill—Insisting on Caesar's Rights to Bulldoze States—And Now, Will the House Back Down as Ingloriously as it did on the Presidential Question?

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3—The subsidy for the New Orleans and Brazil mail steamers was stricken from the postoffice bill.

The bill making appropriations for awards of the southern claims commission was passed, and goes to the president.

Mr. Blaine called up the army bill. He said the bill as it came from the house of representatives, contained a great deal of new legislation, and the committee on appropriations thought that the consideration of this bill would invite discussion, which would result in the loss of the bill. The committee had, therefore, agreed to report a substitute, which was substantially the army appropriation bill of last session, which had been thoroughly discussed. The estimates of the war department amounted to $30,946 000. The army bill of last session appropriated $27,621,000, and the pending bill proposed to appropriate $21,992,000. He moved that debate upon the bill be limited to five minutes for each senator desiring to speak on the pending amendment. Agreed to.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said it would be seen by the substitute that the senate occupied the field heretofore occupied by the house of representatives, or in other words it originated an appropriation bill, as the substitute was a new bill. The bill just passed by the house proposed many changes, some of which were valuable; yet the senate committee by reporting this substitute were refused a hearing in the senate. The house had thoroughly considered the matter of using the army in Louisiana, but the senate committee by its reports refused to allow the matter to be considered in the senate. The proper course for the senate would be to examine each provision of the house bill and adopt amendments in cases where it might be thought necessary to do so. The substitute fixed the army at 20,000 enlisted men instead of 17,000 as proposed by the house bill.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, moved to reduce the number of men from 25,000 to 20,000, and said the adoption of this amendment would result in the annual saving to the government of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. He believed an army of 20,000 men was large enough in time of peace. The Indians were not so troublesome now as they had been, and no troops were wanted in the southern states where a good many were located.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, and said at every session of congress there was some proposition upon an appropriation bill cutting at the army. It was not an economical measure to be constantly striking at the private soldiers. Why not say there should be only a certain number of officers. The soldiers in the army was the cheapest part of it. He did not believe our army was large enough. It should consist of 30,000 men, which would give about 25,000 effective men. An army of 20,000 would leave an effective force of not more than 17,000 men. If it was desirable to reorganise the army, let a commission be appointed to consider the matter and report to congress.

Mr. Blaine said the proposition of the house was to reduce the army to 17,000 men. Thirty-five years ago when the Indians were nothing like so bad as they are now, the army consisted of 12,000 men. The army is smaller now, considering the area of the country and the points to be guarded than ever before. He thought it would be very imprudent, in the last hours of the session, to reduce the army as proposed. Probably the army could be reduced with safety, but no senator now had any data on which he could say it could be so reduced.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said it was not the cost of the army to which the people objected so much as they did to the employment of the army. The people of the country feared that the army had been used for purposes dangerous to their liberties; hence they objected to it. It now seemed to be generally understood that the outgoing administration admitted that the use of the army in the southern states was not successful. He hoped the day would come when the laws would be enforced by the military power only as a last resort, and then by the militia of the state instead of the federal army. Ten or twelve years ago there were emergencies calling for a large army which, thank heaven, no longer exists. He therefore supported the bill of the house of representatives.

Mr. Blaine said he did not believe there was a lawyer on either side of the chamber who would say the president of the United States, the constitutional command in chief of the army, in some instances should command the army, and in others should not.

Mr. Bayard argued that congress had full power to regulate the use of the army.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was rejected—yeas 25, nays 23; Mr. Alcorn voting with the democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Kernan, of New York, opposed the substitute and concurred in the views expressed by the senator from Delaware, Mr. Bayard. He argued that congress had the power to say that money appropriated should not be used for a certain purpose; it was competent for congress to disband the army entirely if it thought proper to do so.

The substitute of the committee was agreed to, by yeas 32, nays 23; a strict party vote.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE HOUSE.

Conference reports on various appropriation bills were made and agreed to.

In the legislative bill all points in dispute were compromised except as to the president's salary. The house voted to insist on a reduction to $25,000.

In the postoffice appropriation bill all points in dispute were settled except as to railroad car facilities, and on that point a new conference was ordered. The bill revives the franking privilege as to all public documents printed by order of congress.

STILL IN SESSION.

Both houses will continue in session till noon to-morrow.

There is nothing definite about the army bill.

It is reported by Knott, of Kentucky, and as the resolution was adopted by a strict party vote of 137 to 88 declaring that Tilden had received 196 votes of duly qualified electors and was thereby duly elected president, and that in the opinion of the house Hendricks having received the like number of votes was thereby elected vice-president.

They then took a recess to 9 o'clock for the caucus.

The Last Survivor.

SCHENECTADY, March 3.—At the semi-centennial convention last night of the Sigma Phi society among those present was Chas. T. Cromwell of New York, the only surviving founder of the fraternity. The convention was largely attended, all the chapters from this and the different states being represented.

The Old, Old Story.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Books & Hunt's bank, at Lebanon, Ohio, has failed. Liabilities $300,000.

THE RIVAL SEALS.

PACKARD PROVISIONS HIMSELF FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

Grant Gives Nicholls Full Sway and Completely Deserts the Pretender.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Weldon was bailed at $5,000.

The barricades at the state house have been strengthened and fifteen days rations taken in.

Nicholls issues a congratulatory proclamation, and urges a continuance of good behavior. He says that in the future history of our state, let us recognize and respect the fact that all classes and race distinctions before the law are and shall remain abolished. Let us honestly accord each citizen, without any distinction, the full measure of his rights and equal benefit and protection of the law, to the end that all under the blessing of God may contribute to bring about an era of good feeling, peace and prosperity.

The following telegram has just been sent to Governor Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8, 1877.

To Gov. F. T. Nicholls, New Orleans: The president says he sent a dispatch to Packard Thursday, notifying him that troops could no longer be employed to uphold either claimant, and that he does not believe that Packard would attempt any offensive operation. The president sent the dispatch so that he might have time to retire his pretensions, if he desired. The president says instructions have been issued which cancel all orders for the preservation of the status quo, and that neither you or Packard are bound to observe it; that he means the people of Louisiana are as free in their affairs from federal interference as the people of Connecticut; and that there will be no disposition to interfere with them any more than with the people of New York. The president concurs with us that you immediately issue a proclamation urging protection, amnesty and peace. Being asked if a posse executing process of the Nicholl's court would be interfered with by the military, he replied, "no more than in any other state." Being asked if the Nicholls officers should take possession of the offices in the state without mob violence, would there be military interference. He replied: there would be none; that the military would be used as it had been once in New York, and would be in any of the states to overcome a mob too formidable for the civil power of state authorities. We have submitted the foregoing dispatch of yesterday to the president, who has revised it with his own hands, and authorizes us to state that, in its present form it is absolutely correct.

E. A BURKE,
R. L GIBSON,
E. J ELLIS,
WM. M LEVY.

THE ROGUE'S REPLY.

A SERENADE TO THE ADDER FROM INDIANA.

He Supposes We will have to Conciliate—But He Insists on the Full Measure of Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Morton was serenaded to-night by his Ohio friends. He acknowledged the compliment by making a speech, saying in conclusion:

I am not authorized to speak for the presidential elect, but venture to say that in pursuing a just and conciliatory policy it must proceed upon the basis of an enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. It must proceed upon the basis of granting protection to the life and liberty, and the political rights of all classes without regard to color or politics; there can be no compromise, no peace which is not based on the political and civil rights of all classes of men. When there shall be such protection to life and liberty, then there shall be peace and tranquility, but not before. I have no doubt, from his utterances and from his lofty character, that he will do the south full and ample justice, and endeavor, as far possible, to obliterate and blot out the hatreds engendered by the war, and that every step in that direction will be for the peace, security and protection of all.

"IN SORE DISTRAIT."

RATHER PROFANE BUT A CLOSE SCRATCH TO THE TRUTH.

The Ohio Legislature Gives Rutherford a Parting Shot.

COLUMBUS, O, March 3.—Owing to the absence of republicans to attend the inauguration, the democrats had a majority in the Ohio house yesterday, and a resolution was adopted declaring that Hayes had received 185 votes by fraud, perjury &c., and that we are sorry for it because it destroys our faith in the merits of justice and beneficial goodness of Almighty God, whom we have been taught to believe was the defender and protector of right, in this, that he has allowed villainy and moral perjury to triumph over truth, honesty and virtue.

A STIRRING ADDRESS.

BUT THEY DID NOT HAVE THE NERVE TO VOTE THAT WAY.

The Democratic Caucus Crying Over Spilt Milk—Very Indignant After the Thing is Over.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The democratic caucus held in the hall of the house of representatives this evening, adopted an address to the country prepared by Representative Hurd, of Ohio, for the signatures of the members of the party in the house and senate. This address will be in the nature of a protest against the declaration that Hayes and Wheeler were duly elected; will criticise the action of the electoral commission, and assert that the rights of congress have been invaded, that crime and fraud have received judicial sanction, and that the republican institutions have been imperiled. The caucus took no action on any other subject. It was of short duration and not very numerously attended.

HOW OTHERS SEE US.

OPINION OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE USURPATION

An Administration Without Moral Weight, and Dead to Every Correct Principle.

LONDON, March 3.—The London Times this morning praises the democratic leaders for their moderation, and thinks their conduct will secure the entire sympathy of the law-abiding American people who are well able to appreciate moderation and respect for constitutional restraints among public men. Mr. Hayes' election cannot excite genuine enthusiasm except in those who regard politics as a gambling, tricky game. It may be viewed with moderate satisfaction as an escape from the worse evils of prolongation of excitement or conflict of titles, but Mr. Hayes has not unfortunately the moral weight necessary to ballast a republican administration. Situated as he must be with the best intentions, he will be unable to carry into effect many of the pledges of his letter to the Cincinnati convention. We trust our anticipations are wrong, and that Mr. Hayes may show unexpected force of character and conquer the sympathies of the nation by an honest, fearless reform policy.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

THE INAUGURATION FOR TO-DAY.

Speculations and Facts About Matters at Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Eugene Hale, of Maine, has declined a cabinet appointment. Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, is mentioned for secretary of the navy.

The president has recognized Luis de Zea Bermudese vice-consul of Spain at Charleston, S. C.

Nominations—Culver C. Sniffin, of New York, and Joseph W. Wharn, of Illinois, to be paymasters with the rank of major, Maj. Franklin E Hunt and Henry Prince paymasters, to be lieutenant colonels and deputy paymaster generals.

It is possible that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston may become secretary of war.

Senator Alcorn is strongly urged to succeed Candler in the interior department.

Sherman's friends say he has accepted the secretaryship of the treasury.

Some senators say the army bill will certainly fail unless the house consent to strike out political provisions.

Two companies of Pennsylvania citizen soldiery will participate in the parade Monday—two white and three colored local companies will also march.

The federal army will contribute 12 companies of artillery acting as infantry, and 8 companies of marines. The Masons and Odd Fellows do not propose to participate. The company of Ohio cadets will act as body-guard.

The town is steadily filling up. The cavalcade of a circus which happens to be here and a handsome company of cadets from some Ohio military school are parading this morning.

The house resolution that investigation committees be discharged from further considerations committed to them, and that persons held for contempt be discharged was adopted.

Justice Waite will qualify Hayes at noon to-morrow.

Blaine and Waxey are appointed visitors to West Point. Confirmation H. W. Denney, attorney eastern district New York.

THE STATUESQUE STYLE IN DRESS.

Tightening the Tieback—Scant Drapery—The Female Form Divine.

A New York fashion letter says: If there ever was a time in the annals of female attire when modesty was entirely disregarded, that time is when a belle of the period dresses for an evening entertainment or an actress for a "swell" part. The waist is cut square in the neck, back and front, and very low, especially behind the opening of the dress, almost extending down to the waist. There are no sleeves, only a shoulder strap, which makes a woman look all arms, neck and bust, a terrible expense of bare flesh, which is softened only by a necklace, or a black velvet ribbon with a locket attached. The waist is cut basque shape, but plain and tight to the figure, and comes down to the hip bone; there the skirt begins; but there is not a fold, nor should there be even a wrinkle in front, nor at the sides—at the back breadth one or two immense box pleats are set in to give the requisite puffing, and the sweep of the train, the looping or puff, owing to the extreme length of the body, for it terminates at the end of the backbone, must of necessity be very low down.

Most of the dresses are without overskirts, sash, flounce or trimming of any kind. Some of the skirts have a full flounce about a foot deep at the bottom of the dress, inside of which is tacked a fine white muslin flounce, trimmed with lace to represent a petticoat, and this is said to be positively all the underclothing that an actress or a dame de societe wears in full dress. Such a dress as this, of handsome cream colored silk, is worn by Miss Katharine Rogers as the princess in the danicheffs. It certainly looks statuesque when she is standing up, but it is laughable to see her sit down. Her tieback and scantiness of material retain free movement, and so she eases herself down quickly and freely, but insinuates herself into a seat, always with her face to the audience.

Fortunately she plays a part, the chief characteristic of which is dignity, which is supposed to consist of slowness of action and holding the head well up. One trembles to think what would happen if some of the strings should snap, or some one should step on the skirt, tearing it away from the body. In such an event, if report be true, Eve herself would be rivalled in simplicity and paucity of apparel, because under-clothing for an ultra fashionable lady is obsolete. All the actresses dress the same. It reveals, alas! in many cases, less beauty of form than the sex is generally credited with. It shows the bad effect of tight lacing, which is not so observable in ample drapery, which effect is principally a very small waist at the expense of a good deal of corporation. It also exposes queer limbs; in some instances, big knees that stick out, or knock in, and fearful feet that find no concealing folds, and hips—dear, dear! what a strange assortment of these—some too broad—some too narrow—some too high and some *non est*. In short the statuesque style requires the form of a young Venus—all others it tries sadly. No bustles are worn—they have gone out entirely, and if any overskirt or drapery is worn it must be draped low down, only a little above the hem of the dress. Even for street wear the statuesque is affected, the waists are cut into several seams, which is becoming to a stout form, and there are fat ladies in existence, the present lath-like fashion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Stewart's Successor

New York Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer

The merchant prince resides in Fifth Avenue, opposite the new cathedral, and his house is one of the most sumptuous and elegant in Parisian furniture and rare pictures, besides the large law library where he works and burns the midnight lamp night after night. The parlors have prune-colored carpets with golden borders, and the chairs are in black and yellow satin, and the sofas of ebony and rosewood, mounted with gilt. There are pictures on the walls of Fortuny, Diaz, Jerome and Meissonier worth a mint of money. The extension dining-room is furnished with ebony wood and gilt, and has a magnificent ebony dining-table that will seat forty or more. Not content, however, with the palatial establishment, Judge Hilton is altering and enlarging the house of the late J. J. Slevin, in Thirty-fourth street, within a few doors of the Stewart mausoleum. Mrs. Stewart is very fond of the Hilton young ladies, and this residence will be more convenient for them and allow the judge a better opportunity of observing the progress of events. Take him for all in all, Hilton is a wonderful man, and Mr. Stewart may be said to have picked out one in a million when he hit upon him as his counsellor and friend. Mr. Libbey lives in an immense house on Park avenue—a house in which he says he "can prowl around." He is as regular as clock work, and as certain as a machine, and every business day, from nine in the morning till eleven, he is at the upper store, and after that till six at his desk in the lower one. Ye who envy these men their wealth, remember the slavery they endure to accumulate and, more than all, to keep it. One great luxury Mr. Libbey indulges in besides going in his carriage with his amiable and kind lady to hear Dr. Hall preach on Sundays—he keeps a cow. He has a splendid residence in Jersey, which he sometimes sees on Sunday. Mr. Libbey has wonderful executive ability, while the judge has the strategical talent and power of organization required to run A. T. S & C.

Contract Awarded.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The Southern railroad yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of the Tennessee river bridge to a Philadelphia party.

BLACK FRIDAY.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER TO UNCLE BURCHARD'S EXECUTOR.

A Fit Day for Strangling Republics and Hanging Felons.

The Promised Reforms from the Spawn of Perjury and Moral Treason.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE SCREAMING FARCE.

The senate, at 11:25 p. m., retired to its chamber, so that the two houses might separately consider and determine the objections to the vote of Wisconsin.

As soon as the senate withdrew, Mr. Mills rose to a privileded question, and sent up a resolution to be read.

Mr. Luttrell interposed for a motion for a recess, but subsequently withdrew it to allow Mr. Mills' resolution to be read. It was read as follows:

Whereas, on the 7th of November, 1876, an election was held in the several states for electors for president and vice-president, at which election a majority of said electors, favorable to the election of Samuel J. Tilden for president, and Thomas A Hendricks for vice-president, were duly and constitutionally elected; and,

Whereas, the returns of said election in Louisiana and Florida were duly made to the officers in said states, whose duty it was under the law to aggregate the votes and certify the name of the electors; and,

Whereas, said returning officers wilfully, corruptly and fraudulently suppressed the votes of those electors, who were duly and legally elected, and falsely and fraudulently certified the election of persons who were defeated at the ballot-box and,

Whereas, the governors of said states falsely and fraudulently gave certificates of election to said persons, who were defeated, and refused them to those persons who were elected; and

Whereas, said false and fraudulent certificates were referred to a commission to investigate and report to congress the true constitutional electoral vote of said states; and,

Whereas, it appears in the count of the electoral votes in the presence of the senate and house of representatives that, on account of said frauds in suppressing the true votes and certifying the false votes, Samuel J. Tilden, although having received a majority of the electoral votes cast at the ballot-boxes in the several states, has not a majority in said joint count of all the electors appointed in accordance with the terms of the constitution; and,

Whereas, Rutherford B. Hayes has not received a majority of the constitutional electors, duly and legally appointed, and the contingency provided for by the constitution having happened, when it becomes the duty of the house of representatives to proceed immediately to the election of president of the United States for the ensuing four years; therefore,

Resolved by the house of representatives, that said house will proceed immediately, in obedience to the constitution, to choose a president from the persons having the highest number of votes not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president.

Mr. Lynde was recognized by the speaker as objector to the Wisconsin vote, and offered a resolution that the vote of Downs be not counted, because he held an officer of trust and profit under the United States and was, therefore, not constitutionally appointed an elector.

Mr. Mills then offered his subtitute.

At this point, 11:40 p. m., a message from the senate announced that the objections had not been sustained. The announcement was greeted by general clapping of hands on the republican side of the house and in the galleries. This demonstration annoyed the members on the democratic side of the house, who demanded the clearing of the galleries.

The speaker directed the lobbies to be cleared, but submitted to the house the question as to clearing the galleries, and there was a very decided majority against it.

Mr. Lynde then moved a recess till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Rejected—99 to 148.

At 12:20, Mr. Wood, of New York, made a proposition that the house take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and that at 10 o'clock a vote shall be taken on the main question, but there were objections to it, and a scene of uproar and confusion ensued, lasting for several minutes, in the course of which Mr. Blackburn exclaimed that Friday, "hangman's day," had been ushered in, a fit day to witness the consumation of the villainy and scandal of this proceeding, and Mr. O'Brien designated Mr. Wood, of New York, as the "high priest of the republican party," and was himself designated by Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, as the "small priest of filibusters."

Mr. Wood then declared that if his proposition were not assented to, he would never leave the hall until the count was finished.

At 1 o'clock the two hours debate on the objections commenced.

Mr. Mills made a speech in favor of his resolution, in which he characterized the representatives of the American people as cowering in the dust. The people, he said dare maintain their rights, but the people's representatives dare not do so. Their fathers, if they could look upon them from Heaven, would be ashamed to see them so abject before a despot who only commanded an army of about 1,800 men, half of whom sympathized with the democratic party.

The whole of the speech was in this vein, but it attracted little or no attention.

Mr. Blackburn said: To-day is Friday. On that day the Saviour of the world suffered crucifixtion between two thieves. On this day constitutional government, judicial honesty, fair dealing, manhood, decency suffer crucifixion among a number of thieves. It was on that day that this presidential fraud received his nomination at the hands of a party convention. It was on that day, as it recurred, that every determination reached by the blistered, putrified miscreants who constitute a majority of this commission have been promulgated. It is on that day that you propose to consummate your iniquity, but the people will at length punish, even perhaps in blood, the perpetrators of all the scoundrelism and villiany of this proceeding.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, replied to Mr. Blackburn, saying that there was no day more fitting than the hangman's day and no hour more fitting than that when graveyards yawn for the gibbeting to death of the bastard party of reform, which had vexed the eyes of good men for the last twelve months.

2:30 A.M.—The discussion is proceeding on the objection to the Wisconsin vote. Notwithstanding the speeches of Messrs. Mills, Blackburn and Williams, the best of feeling prevails among the members, as indeed it did through all the excitement of the day. There is a very full attendance, and the galleries are still well filled. The discussion will not close until 3 o'clock. The senate is still in session waiting to resume the counting.

3:30 A.M.—The debate having closed, a long discussion arose as to the position which Mr. Mills' resolution should occupy. It was suggested by Mr. Wood that if it were withdrawn and offered hereafter as an independent proposition, he would vote for it; but as a substitute for the resolution in regard to Wisconsin he should have to vote against it. That course would only be accepted by Mr. Mills if the house would agree to vote upon it before the senate came back.

That was objected to on both sides. It was contended by Messrs. Brown, Mills and others, that it was in contravention of the electoral commission law. Finally Mr. Mills' resolution was excluded on a point of order, with an intimation by the speaker that Mr. Mills might afterwards move its adoption under a suspension of the rules, but some democrats remarked that would be after the election of Hayes was proclaimed.

The vote on Wisconsin was then proceeded with.

3:50 A.M.—The amendment offered by Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, that the vote of Mr. Downs be counted was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 234; and the original proposition that it be not counted was agreed to without division. The senate was notified.

4:01 A.M.—The hall was prepared for the final reception of the senate, and as soon as that body entered, at 4:03 A.M., and all the members were seated, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer—This concludes the count of the thirty-eight states of the union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer.

4:12 A.M.—The election of Hayes and Wheeler was proclaimed and received without demonstration.

The senate retired and the house, at 4:15, adjourned.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

Washington Union.

The tone of the southern press, as shown by the extracts printed elsewhere this morning, and those which have appeared in previous issues, does not indicate that the efforts of the returning board president to secure one or more southern men for his cabinet will be attended with success. It would be strange if they were. The supply of southern men who were willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage was exhausted under the carpet-bag regimes, and the man who turns traitor now knows full well that he burns his bridges behind him. But Mr. Hayes, through his agents—men who owe their political existence to keeping alive the animosities engendered by the war, and whose only claim to statesmanship is based on vilification of the south and its people—continues to throw out allurements, and to scatter promises, which are only made to be broken. For example, a New York World special says:

William A. Wheeler professes to have a letter from Governor Hayes, in which he states that if he is declared president he will provide for two southern men in his cabinet, one who has always been a union man, and one who has been a confederate, but is now a republican. (Mosby, no doubt.) The letter is further said to state that the Nicholls government in Louisiana is the only one which has any strength, and which would be supported by the people of that state, wherefore congress ought to recognize it.

Charles Foster, member of congress from the district in which Hayes lives, and his personal friend, received a letter from Mr. Hayes on Saturday last, of which the following extract has been made public.

Assure any of our southern friends that I am impressed with the necessity of a complete change of men and policy. I shall stand by the ideas outlined in my letter of last summer.

What he then wrote on the southern question was this:

The moral and material prosperity of the southern states can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government the effort of the people of those states to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the southern states that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration it will be one which will regard and cherish the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between north and south in our common country.

This looks very well on paper, but the southern people have learned by bitter experience that no trust can be placed in radical promises. They are made only to deceive. And really the very profusion of the promises made on behalf of Mr. Hayes by his zealous friends here is calculated to arouse suspicion. The south is to have two cabinet positions, the Texas Pacific railway is to be built, (for the benefit of Scott, Huntington and Gould, however,) the Mississippi levees rebuilt, the James river and Kanawha, and the Atlantic and Great Western canal projects carried out, the confederate debt assumed, and the southern people paid for their stolen property and reimbursed for the loss of their slaves. At this rate Mr. Hayes ought to secure a "solid south;" but, from the present outlook, he will hardly drum up a single recruit. Should he succeed in securing a southern man for his cabinet, it can be clearly shown that both parties to the transaction would be cheated. Mr. Hayes could not, if he would, carry out the pledges he is making; nor could the other deliver the goods—the price of his position—which of course would be the influence of his section.

"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE DUAL GOVERNMENTS"

Under the above caption the Washington National Republican (which has all along been a republican organ of a radical type) of yesterday contained a double-leaded editorial of more than a column foreshadowing the desertion of the carpet-bag governments in Louisiana and South Carolina by the republican leaders. The Republican inquires: "What can be more at variance with the principle of republican government than a system of taxation and police regulation sustained by men who neither own the property to be taxed nor constitute the society to be affected by the laws enacted and enforced! And what imaginable creation can be more repugnant to a proud people than a government maintained by persons foreign to their soil and strangers to them?" and follows its inquiries up as follows:

"And yet this is the character of government existing in a number of states of the south, and seen in their true light by the whole people of the United States. Fortunately for them, learning wisdom by sad experience, the property-holders of the south have discovered a way out of the toils. It is no other than to enlist the sympathy of the former slave in their behalf, thus making the freedman the instrumentality of their own liberation. Forming an alliance of this sort, the united natives now appear to be in stong array against the authors of the hated governments, and, it is believed, but for the aid of the general government, they must give way. And the question is, shall they have such aid, or shall they be left to themselves to be sustained or starved, as the people affected by them shall elect? There can be no doubt but that the great majority of the party which will administer the government for the coming four years is convinced that whatever reasons have heretofore existed for sustaining these governments they exist no longer, and that the people of those states should hereafter be accorded the privilege of untrammeled self-government. Nor will there be in this any abandonment of party friends by the administration which is not demanded by every interest of the country, and by the spirit of the laws; for certainly no one will contend that any possible good can result from further exasperating the southern people by forcing them to submit to these governments or that it is constitutionally within the federal power to uphold a state government against the will of the people. If by their own folly or misfortunes they have two governors claiming authority it is for them to determine which one they will recognize and sustain, and no other power or authority in the country is at liberty to take part in the matter, except as a friendly adviser. Hence it is not at all necessary that Hayes shall sustain these governments, or confess his own usurpation, as many have asserted. He has simply to remain neutral, and he has no authority, under the constitution, to do anything else."

The Republican concludes by expressing the belief that Governor Hayes accords with its views, as above expressed.

VOICE TELEGRAPHY.

PROF. BELL'S INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE.

Another Practical Test of its Merits.

Special Dispatch by Telephone to the Boston Globe.

SALEM, Friday, February 23, 10:20 P. M.—Lyceum hall has been crowded this evening with an audience of 500 which had assembled to hear Prof. A. Graham Bell's interesting lecture on his wonderful invention, the telephone and the results obtained by the evening's exhibition were certainly most astonishing. This was the second public exhibition of the new invention and its practical uses, and Salem has been fortunate indeed in having both given before her citizens. This second lecture and exhibition was given in response to an invention to Prof. Bell by a number of scientific gentlemen and prominent citizens, and the audience was one which only a rare and notable occasion can draw together in Salem. Among the more prominent people in the audience were the Hon. George B. Loring, Judge Endicott of the supreme court, Prof. D. B. Hagar of the state normal school, Dr. J. R. Nichols of Haverhill, editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry; Judge Osgood, Mayor Oliver, Aldermen Daton and Stone, Prof. John Robinson, ex-Mayor Williams, Dr. Henry Wheatland, president of the Essex institute; the Rev. Messrs. Arey, Dean and Atwood, John W. Perkins, master of the Salem high school; Gen. W. Cogswell, J. S. Packard, Esq., and many other prominent citizens. The experiments were similar to those given at the former lecture, and were eminently successful, receiving hearty applause. Prof. Thomas A. Watson, Prof. Bell's assistant,

TRANSMITTED SEVERAL MESSAGES FROM THE BOSTON END

of the telephonic wire. He first transmitted musical sounds by means of an electric current; and subsequently there were sung through the telephone, "America," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Auld Lang Syne," "Hold the Fort," and "We Won't Go Home Till Morning"—all of which tunes were readily recognized in all parts of the hall. The Rev. E. —. Atwood asked, "What news from the electoral commission?" and the answer came, "It declares that Oregon has gone republican"—which announcement was the signal for loud applause. At the close of the lecture several ladies and gentlemen were given an opportunity to converse with those at the Boston end, and the success attained in making voice-communications possible between the two places was wonderful. The audience dispersed about 9 o'clock, heartily pleased with the exhibition and considering themselves extremely fortunate at being vouchsafed the privilege of hearing the first and second public transmission of sounds from the human voice, over nearly twenty miles of distance. This message has been transmitted by Professor Bell's voice in the presence of several gentlemen and ladies.

H. M. B.

THE COMPANY AT THE BOSTON END

of the telephonic wire between Boston and Salem was quite as numerous as Professor Bell's laboratory could well accommodate. It is a little room at the end of Exeter place, up three flights of stairs, with the various instruments of the telephonic apparatus to be seen on every hand. On one of the tables were the models on which Prof. Bell worked out the telephone as it now exists; and they form an interesting study. Books, letters and papers, all pertaining in more or less degree to the science of electricity, are arranged about the room, which is plainly and tastefully furnished. Occupying the post of duty near the working instrument was Prof. Thomas A. Watson, Mr. B. F. Bridden having charge of the working of the electric apparatus with two young lads as assistants. The company present included Mr. D. P. Richards, who has been one of Prof. Bell's co-workers, the Hon. Chas. Levi Woodbury, John C. Haskell of Lawrence, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, Dr. C. J. Blake, Mr. W. A. Hovey and Mr. C. E. Hurd of the Transcript, three gentlemen from one of Dr. Tourjee's Tabernacle choirs, a cornet player, and an artist who was illustrating the scene for the Scientific American, besides reporters from the various city papers. The first word from Salem came about 7:15, when Prof. Bell said: "The house is full—a great crowd." There was an acknowledgment of the message and then a lull until the question regarding the electoral commission came over the wires. It was soon evident that the dampness of the weather and some trouble with the wires was operating unfavorably and none of the experiment at the Boston end were so satisfactory as those attained at the previous exhibition. It was impossible till late in the evening, for any one but Prof. Watson to distinguish the words spoken over the wires; and it was with considerable difficulty that even his experienced ear caught the language, repetition being often necessary, and

THE PROCESS OF TRANSMISSION

of course slow. The young men in the Tabernacle choir sang the songs as detailed in the Salem dispatch above, and the cornetist rendered a selection which Prof. Bell announced as audible to a part of the Salem audience. Solo singing, given by Mr. Watson with a tremendous voice, was promptly recognized by Prof. Bell, who remarked that he thought all heard it. Mr. Woodbury was called for by his friend, Mr. Williams, but the leader of his party in Boston had to hear the message through Prof. Watson. "How do you like the Oregon decision?" "Not at all," promptly responded Mr. Woodbury. "You should have had it that the commission decided the matter in favor of the republican party." The Prof. Bell coughed through the telephone, hahaed through the same instrument and called upon an adept to whistle through his fingers and the telephone; and there was response that all these sounds had been heard. Mr. Woodbury and Dr. Bowditch made further attempts to converse with their friends at the end of the line, but, owing to unfavorable circumstances could not distinguish any words. The Globe dispatch then came, followed by another press message, giving merely the news furnished by the Globe about telephone a week ago. Then "Yankee Doodle" and "Auld Lang Syne" were sung by Prof. Bell and distinctly heard in every tone by all in the room; and at 10:30 the conference came to an end.

AN OLD PIECE OF HISTORY.

Editors Constitution—I send you a copy of what seems to be Latin and purports to be a scrap of the history of some obsolete republic, which once flourished, but has now altogether faded from the memory of men and seem to have left no traces even in the common books of history. Will you or some of your learned readers please furnish a translation of the queer document and any reliable information you may have in regard to such a government. Yours, INQUIRER.

Quondam reepublica antiqsia, Merriga nomine, fuit. In qua civitate civis praefecturae suffragio tacito-lectus fuit. Praeses primus reepublicae, Lavingtonus fuit, bello pace, et in cordibus civium princeps. Voluntas et vox populorum per multos annos secundos diligenter reverendi et invidiose tuendi fuerunt. Civis electus qui praef cturam placide ob inuit.

Annorum fuga quidam Tildenus praeses majora parte quarto decies centenarum millia plure praefecturae lectus fuit. Sed quidam Hanah, ignavus et minister doli, tabulis profligatus et summis judicibus venalibus contra suffragiis populorum in praefecturam inductus fuit. Populorum judicium fuit; triumphs Lavingtoni sedem habet. Dictum frandis; republica Merriga delenda est.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT.

A Letter From Mr. Hugh A. Haralson About the New Administration.

ATLANTA, February 27th

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel:

It is with considerable reluctance that I comply with the request contained in your editorial of the 25th inst., but as you are citizens of Georgia, and this being a public matter, I feel that I have no right to decline. Just one year ago, failing in securing a permanent business situation that I was seeking, I offered my services gratuitously to Gen. Colquitt to assist, in my humble way, in securing for him the nomination for governor. It was not long before I found myself in charge of his whole political correspondence, and at a time, too, when he had no other political friend that would or cared to do it. It was at a time when he had but few friends anywhere, for it was just after the disastrous collapse of the Southern Life Insurance company, by which so many Georgians lost heavily, and for which he was so unjustly blamed. The spring and summer came, during which time the governor was constantly canvassing, and most of the time necessarily absent from the city.

When he was away I would open and answer his political letters, suggesting to myself what was best and wholly relying upon my own judgment in these matters, for he was away and could not be advised. So much pleasure did he express in the wisdom of my course that he seemed to place in me unlimited confidence. After continuing in his service this way for nearly half the year, I was interrupted by him to go on two very important missions. When the conventions of the people were being called, when the crisis had arrived, when the critical moment had come in which his destiny was hanging evenly in the balance, and when any accident would have been fatal, he came to me and asked me to go to two of these most important conventions and attend them in his interest. At his suggestion, but at my expense, I did go, and by a prudent and proper course assisted and suggested, and in both cases succeeded in getting a Colquitt delegation. This was a trying hour with the governor, and he seemed to lean on me because he knew I was true and could be trusted with his interest.

Are there not hundreds of the citizens in Atlanta that will bear me witness that in the primary election in this county for delegates, that on that hot July day I was at the court house in the interest of the governor from the beginning to the end? Can the present Mr. Warrant Clerk say as much?

But to proceed: The convention assembled; General Colquitt was nominated and his election soon followed. I felt then that my mission was ended. I turned over my portfolio into the eager hands of the many applicants that wished to assist him from the time of his election to his inauguration. I left one bright victory to achieve another, and scarcely had the fire and noise of the gubernatorial contest died away before I found myself shoulder deep in the senatorial fight. I loved Mr. Hill as well as I did Mr. Colquitt. I was as intimate with him and his family as I was with General Colquitt. I also knew that he was the peer of any man in America, and I wanted him in a position where the world could know it. I knew full well that Governor Colquitt did not prefer him in the senate, but I did, and having a head and conscience of my own, I did as I pleased. It made me no less the friend of the governor, and since his election to the United States senate I am free to say I have felt prouder than ever of my old mother state, and of the cherished and time-honored name of Georgia. I had spent a great deal of money in the gubernatorial campaign, and as a matter of course I thought the governor would appoint me to some of the many places within his gift. He implied by every act that he would. I was in his office—his success was my daily thought and my hourly work. There was not another case in Georgia like it, and it will ever stand unlike all the rest.

I thought Governor Colquitt was a great and good man. I did not think that because he was a failure as a congressman it necessarily made him a failure as a governor, and that because his own property had been swept away under his management that the state too would lose her money under his administration. I do not say that the governor would take any public money, or that any of the officers in the capitol would, nor do I even intimate that they would; but how about that warrant clerk business? Everybody knows that the warrant clerk is the guardian of the treasury, the sentinel of the treasury, and everybody shall know that Gov. Colquitt has appointed to that position the son-in-law of the treasurer. To say the least of it, it does not look like this appointment would have been made by a first-class governor.

Five men appointed from Kirkwood, two secretaries, two clerks and one assistant keeper of the penitentiary. Great heavens! Who will be left now to work the gardens and feed the pigs? A little place with scarcely as many voters to be thus depopulated is terrible. What will now become of the Sunday school and the grange? To say the least of it, it looks like this would never have been done by a first class governor. It is said that before his inauguration the governor owed a certain banker, that the banker named his man and Colquitt appointed him. It is said that the governor owed a prominent gentleman in Northwest Georgia several thousand dollars, that the gentleman alluded to named his man and Colquitt appointed him.

The writer heard a gentleman say last fall that General Colquitt owed him money, and the writer knows personally that this same gentleman had been appointed by the governor. This looks very bad. To say the least of it, it looks like it never would have been done by a first class governor. But, in conclusion, I will define the last sentence of my recent card. I mean that I would never be eternally running after the governor, begging him for office; that I could never get my consent to besiege his office after his election, and constantly remind him of my claims and of the services I have rendered him.

The services I have rendered him are prominent, and the record will stand without support. If he chooses to ignore me and prove himself ungrateful he hurts himself more than he can possibly hurt me. I believe in true, strong and honorable friendship, but I do not believe in suicide, and it is only at this terrible cost that I am compelled to forsake him. I cannot receive vinegar in exchange for wine; my creator would hate me if I did. And yet the governor, with one breath, tells me that he has no position that he will give me, and with the other says he is my best friend; that he was the friend of my father, and that he thinks more of me than any young man in the state. Oh, spirit of truth! come down in the majesty of thy purity, and tell this friend of my father that he has proven himself faithless to his son, to his memory and to all the cherished qualities of true and honorable manhood.

Very respectfully,
HUGH A. HARALSON.

Renovation, and Prostration.

Did any enfeebled human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salivants? It is sometimes necessary to regulate the bowels, but that cannot be done by active purgation, which exhausts the vital forces and serve no good purpose whatever. The only true way to promote healthful vigor, which are essential to regularity of the organic functions, is to invigorate, discipline and purify the system at the same time. The extraordinary efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of debility or irregularity of the organs of digestion, assimilation, secretion and discharge, is universally admitted. Appetite, good digestion, a regular habit of body, active circulation of the blood, and purity of all the animal fluids are induced by this superb tonic and corrective. It has no equal moreover, as a preventive of chills and fever, and other types of malarial diseases. To emigrants and travelers it is particularly serviceable as a medicinal safeguard.

mar5—d&wlw, 1stp

Ricks House,

CARTERSVILLE ——— GEORGIA

HAVING leased this splendid three story Brick Hotel, from Mr. Ricks, I have

Newly Furnished & Carpeted

in good style, so as to make my guests comfortable, and propose to keep as good a table as is kept in North Georgia for $2 per day; single meals 50 cents by the week, St. Ricks ... families will be accommodated ...

...Daily Constitu...
SUNDAY MORNING, MAR. 4, 1877.

GRANT AND HAYES.

At noon to-day Governor Hayes will be sworn in, and General Grant will step out of that blaze of publicity which is the lot of every president. He passes out of office an admirer of his own administration. He apparently does not know that his retirement will be his most acceptable act in the eight weary years that will soon be closed. He is about to place himself in accord with the country, and let us not therefore judge him too harshly. Let us however not fail to be just.

He goes out with eleventh-hour words of repentance on his lips. He confesses that his southern policy was a mistake. When the wrongs he has authorized are irreparable he declares that he does not believe "public opinion will longer support the maintenance" of bayonet rule in the south. As if it were a matter of public opinion! The man has always regarded the employment of federal troops in the southern states as his great Roman prototype would. He could use them or not. He could make or unmake state governments. There was no law in the way—only public opinion, or rather personal desire.

By death-bed repentances he can not absolve himself from the crimes he has committed in the name of the people. The violation of the will of the people in the elevation of Mr. Hayes to the executive office is directly and solely traceable to Grant's course in defending at the point of the bayonet the rascalities of the Kellogg government from its inception down to its crowning villainy in 1876. It was he who brought upon the country all the evils that afflict it. His acts of usurpation were stabs at public liberty, whether so intended or not, and his confessions at the last hour do not entitle to him absolution. If his contemporaries were willing to grant it, impartial history would not. But the papers of the day do not hold him guiltless. Even the postoffice organs are silent. The Philadelphia Inquirer, a journal of his own party, does not perhaps exaggerate the prevailing sentiment of the republican party, when it says that "the distracted condition of the country to-day, and the great depression of its business interests, the demoralized condition of the civil service, alike prove that President Grant will stand almost alone in the exceedingly favorable view he takes of his administration. He assumed the office of president at a time when the country was never more prosperous, at a time when the republican party was never stronger, and at a time when the civil service, bad as it was, was infinitely better than it now is. He retires from the office of president at a time when the popular vote shows a majority of a quarter of a million against the republican party, when its commerce and industry are paralyzed, and when corruption and extravagance make the history of the civil service. He may congratulate himself upon such results of his eight years of office, but we doubt if the country of the republican party will share his administration for the work he has done."

The work now passes under the control of Rutherford B. Hayes. Will he manage it better? Does his past career give guarantee of good administration in the high office to which he was not elected? That he is honest in his private relations no man doubts. That he is individually respectable and free of besetting vices is equally well assured. That he is not an intellectual giant, a master of men, is absolutely certain. In the army, in congress, at the head of the state government of Ohio, he had fine opportunities for displaying all he was capable of; and no partisan of the rising sun will claim that he anywhere showed remarkable talent. If he is an earnest reformer, he has, under circumstances remarkably favorable, concealed the fact. He has always drifted with the strong current within his party; he has ridden where the winds were not harsh, nor the undertow dangerous. He has invariably supported the comfortable side, discarding alliances with reformers to support those who controlled the patronage. In short, he has always been a partisan, and never a reformer—a political follower and never a leader. Can such a man succeed under present circumstances? Can he purify a party that contains the bulk of the thieves in politics? Can he give the country a better civil service? Can he reverse the policy of his party as to the south? Can a dwarf control giants?

We hope the new administration will be a success. We hope Mr. Hayes will be able to accomplish all that some of his friends say he will. General Grant has at the last movement bequeathed to him a good square opportunity to be just in both South Carolina and Louisiana; and we shall soon know whether he means well or not. We hope for the best, and hold ourselves ready to bestow all the praise that his acts justify. We have no intention to prejudge the man. We simply express our doubts. We believe him honest but weak, a good enough pilot for smooth waters but a poor one for the turbulent sea of federal politics.

THE TILDA NORRIS CASE.

The Charleston Journal of Commerce tells the whole story in a head line, "Wright bulldozed, Moses ill and no decision practicable." For weeks the people of South Carolina have been between hope and fear on account of this celebrated case. Tilda Norris is a convict, confined in the penitentiary. Gov. Hampton pardoned her, but the superintendent of the penitentiary refused to release her. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, bringing the case before the supreme court for a decision which necessarily involves Gov. Hampton's right to exercise the chief executive power of the state. The court consists of Chief Justice Moses, and Associates Justices Willard and Wright. Moses was stricken down by paralysis on the 23d of last month, and now lies in a critical condition. Before this blow came there was little doubt of the result in the supreme court; but as soon as Moses was out of the court the carpet-baggers and negro politicians began to gather hope. They immediately began to beseech and bulldoze Wright, who is a negro, to uphold the Chamberlain government. But before they got in all their work, the case was heard, and on the 27th of last month Wright expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Justice Willard at Hampton was governor *de facto* and *de jure*. He even signed the order directing the release of the petitioner from the custody of the superintendent of the penitentiary. At Wright's urgent request, the order was not published and filed on the day it was signed. He declared that his life was in danger at the hands of persons of his own race and party, and the order was permitted to remain in the custody of the court. The bulldozing, both by male and female bands, went on, and on Wednesday last Wright filed his sealed revocation of his signature, and attempted to substitute for the order a lengthy opinion which must have been prepared by some one else, he being very illiterate. The opinion at Columbia is that it is one of Chamberlain's productions. Be this as it may, no decision of the case is now practicable. Wright's retraction is of force. Willard has disappeared, and the deadlock is probably complete. The radical bulldozers have simply carried forward the work begun by Ruger, who acted under orders issued by the now recalcitrant Grant.

This leaves the case open, and Hayes will be free to act as he thinks best. If he calls off the troops and lets the people of South Carolina manage their own affairs, as Grant has done in Louisiana, Hampton will be placed in control of the state house inside of twenty-four hours. The popular vote has made him governor, and no court can make him governor, and no court can take the office from him. Neither army nor court can in any event long uphold Chamberlain. "It is only necessary," says the News and Courier, "for Governor Hampton to say that, being governor, he intends to be respected as governor, and is determined to treat as rioters and insurgents any persons, high or low, who resist his authority, and the people who elected him will see to it that, in sixty days or less, there shall be constitutional rule, under Hampton, or military rule in South Carolina."

MR. HUGH A. HARALSON'S LETTER.

We print in another column from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 2d inst. a very remarkable letter over the signature of Mr. Hugh A. Haralson, of this city. It is easy to see that Mr. Haralson's attack on Governor Colquitt is the result of disappointment in not securing some office in the governor's gift to which the young gentleman thinks he is entitled. If this explanation of disappointment were all that the letter contained, it would not be worth our while to reproduce it, but it will be seen that Mr. Haralson, in the course of his communication, makes intimations which will give rise to a desire on the part of the public to discover his real meaning. The simple fact that the young gentleman who temporarily acted as warrant clerk is a son-in-law of the present state treasurer is no reason why Gov. Colquitt should be arraigned for making the appointment. But if the appointment was made from improper motives, then Mr. Haralson would be justified in severely criticising and denouncing it. The vague intimations in the communication, however, in respect to this matter amount to nothing more than insinuations. Mr. Howell C. Jackson, who, for a short period filled the post of warrant clerk, is a gentleman who would scorn to take an office tendered for any other reasons than his competency to fill it, and we are of the opinion that his temporary appointment to the position was quite as satisfactory to the state and equally as safe as if Mr. Haralson himself had received the appointment. If the intimation of Mr. Haralson means that this place was given to Mr. Jackson through any improper motive, it is due, not only to all parties concerned but to the people of the state, that the charge be made specific in order that justice may be done.

If, as is clearly intimated in Mr. Haralson's letter, Governor Colquitt has appointed men to office to whom (or to whose personal friends) he is under pecuniary obligations, his conduct is highly culpable; but charges of this kind against a high official should not be made by intimation and innuendo. They should be specific and to the point, in order that, if there is culpability, the matter should be investigated and all the facts brought out. Who is the banker alluded to by Mr. Haralson? and who is the prominent man in northwest Georgia? Who did they name for office? These are questions that naturally suggest themselves to those who read the communication which we are commenting upon. Mr. Haralson's personal grievances and disappointments are of little interest to the public, but if the intimations contained in his letter are based on facts, then it is proper that it should have been written, and its publication is timely; if it has for its basis the disappointment of Mr. Haralson in not receiving an appointment under Governor Colquitt, and is merely the result of his chagrin and spleen, we think it would have been better, far better for him and for the state had he brooded over his fancied wrongs in silence.

"RETRENCHMENT."

Under the above heading two errors crept into our issue of the 1st instant, which require correction.

The appropriation for the repairs and care of the public buildings and property of the state in Atlanta and Milledgeville last year, including fuel, gas, attention, insurance, etc., was not $20,000, as was stated, but $10,000; and the salary of the superintendent of public works was $1,500 instead of $2,000. The appropriation for public buildings for the present year has been increased to $12,000, which over-balances the saving expected from the abolition of the office of superintendent, and the transfer of his duties to one of the attaches of the executive department.

Now let us see how the balance sheet of the session stands:

Savings—Funding railroad bonds	$25,000
Printing and compiler	1,000
Sup. pub. works	2,000
Legislative clerk hire	3,000
Member's pay	0,00
Insurance perquisites	1,500
	$32,500
Increased expenses—	
M & G RR	$15,000
Drainage Savannah	25,000
Building fund	2,000
	$52,000—$52,000
Balance against retrenchment	$19,500

"BURR," the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat, says that Hayes has indicated that he will appoint a southern democrat in Davis' place on the supreme bench. If so, the coming man will be either John Hancock, of Texas, Judge Campbell, of Arkansas, ex-Senator Key, of Tennessee, or Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

THE public debt was decreased in the month of February $2,070,329. The decrease since June 30, 1876, amounts to only $10,658,201, and even from this sum something must be deducted on account of the sum that the Pacific railroad companies are assuming the people out of every year.

IT is understood that the triumphant conspirators in the senate will object to the swearing in of Senator-elect Harris of Tennessee, on the ground of his having given allegiance to Mexico and not having since been restored to citizenship of the United States.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

The close of the recent war between the states found the negro, who, towards the end of the struggle, sudden, by became the pivot upon which the "patriotism" of the north turned, free and—helpless. He was preparing, in a dazed sort of way, to turn to his old master for aid, and comfort—such aid and comfort as he had been in the habit of getting. Howbeit, enjoying a brief respite from labor, lingered on the way to gather blackberries, and even had he hurried he would have found his old master grieving over the loss of his sons and the loss of his property, and in no mood for giving or receiving advice. But the negro never reached the old mansion. Sauntering along in a half pleased, half-uneasy frame of mind he met a stranger in the road. To-day the stranger would be called a tramp, and every colored man would recognize him as such, but in those times tramps were unknown, and when the stranger, bearing an oil-cloth carpet-bag, accosted the darkey in the lane, he came as a sort of miracle—the forerunner of fate. He was blithe and sociable, free with his tobacco and not economical with his whisky. He came as a missionary, and he so announced himself, and the negro, in the presence of a person so pleasant and valuable, speedily forgot his own troubles and those of "ole marster"—or if he remembered them and mentioned the fact, he was speedily informed by the garrulous party with the carpet-bag that the owner of the old plantation, stricken and bowed down with grief, was a deadly enemy of his quondam slave, and was even then considering a plan to ensnare and entrap them. All this and much more was poured into the listening ears of the negro as he loitered by the wayside, and it came to pass that a feeling of coldness sprung up between the colored people and those who had been their best friends, and thereafter, when they wanted advice, they flocked to the sleek-tongued knave who bore his fortune, as well as his wardrobe in the convenient "gripsack," or carpet-bag, the name of which was afterwards and is now used to designate a special and unique sort of villainy.

Thus the years passed. Every day widened the breach between the negro and his friend, and the former, with his entire family, fell readily and easily into the snares laid for his feet by the carpet-baggers, so that, in the order of things, the colored people came to depend upon their former owners for their meat and bread, and upon their friends, the carpet-baggers, for their politics. Voting persistently and systematically against the best interests of themselves and their southern friends, the blacks came to be looked upon as enemies. The white people began to withdraw their patronage and support, and finally it grew to be the settled policy of southerners to employ as few negroes as possible, and only those who were supposed to be somewhat conservative in their views. This policy has no doubt brought about considerable inconvenience, if not suffering. In Georgia the negroes, under the advice of their leaders set their faces westward, and hundreds and thousands, clinging to the ideas preached by the carpet-baggers, found peace, and rest, and death in the disease smitten lowlands of Arkansas and Mississippi.

Experience is a great teacher, and we are glad to know, that the colored people are gradually learning their political lessons anew. In Georgia the dawn of the truth upon their uncultured minds resulted in the extraordinary majority of eighty-one thousand for Governor Colquitt, and the day is not far distant when they will entirely cut loose from the treasonable teachings of the carpet-baggers. In that event, the white people of the south will once more become their protectors—and that they will need protectors no one who has studied the political problems that now vex us can doubt. Even now there are symptoms that the radicals are growing heartily sick of negro suffrage. They see that this great power, conferred in the most untimely and ill-advised manner upon a race thoroughly unfitted to intelligently perform the duties of citizenship, is likely to have the disastrous force and effect of a boomerang thrown by unskilful hands, and not many moons will wax and wane before we shall hear of the formation of a party at the north having for its purpose the disfranchisement of the negro. Indeed, the suggestion has already been made by leading radicals, and we have no sort of doubt that before the close of the administration of Hayes the movement to recall the political rights conferred upon the negro will be under full headway. To whom then will the unfortunate race look for aid, and comfort, and protection, if not to the south? To whom will they turn for consolation, if not to their southern friends? Upon the whole, the negro occupies a peculiar position in our politics, and we verily believe that upon his affiliation with the southern democracy depends his safety in the future—and if he has an idea that this opinion is expressed merely for the purpose of winning him from his idol of radicalism, why, when the time comes, let him turn to his friend, the carpet-bagger for relief.

AN ATLANTA POET.

It always affords us peculiar pleasure to chronicle the appearance of a southerner among the guild of authors, and in the present instance the pleasure is heightened by the fact that the author is a citizen of Atlanta. Under the modest and not inappropriate title of "Wild Flowers," the Author's Publishing Company of New York have envolumed the fugitive poetry of Mr. Charles W. Hubner, emblaming it neatly, conveniently and attractively. Mr. Hubner has long been known as an occasional contributor of verses to the periodical literature of the day, and the popularity of these contributions has been the means of giving him considerable reputation, not only at the south, but throughout the country—albeit, owing to an oversight more singular than creditable, his name does not appear among Davidson's sketches of "Living Writers of the South."

We have carefully examined Mr. Hubner's pretty little volume of poems and we can most heartily commend it to those who delight to dally with the muse in her sobcrer and quieter words. The modern school of minor poets, with Algernon Swinburne and Gabriel Rossetti at their head, seems to have had absolutely no influence whatever over Mr. Hubner. His poetry is altogether reflective—there is not even the suspicion of sensuousness about it. All is chaste, pure and refined. He takes the hints that nature so lavishly bestows upon her lovers and attunes them to song, and the notes are none the less sweet and tender because they are set to a minor key. Comparing Mr. Hubner to other southern poets who have become famous as builders of verse, we may say that while his philosophy is less absorbing and elaborate than that of Requier—while he lacks the fiery pungency of Randall—while he does not possess the power of nervous condensation so apparent in the poetry of Harry Flash, or the wonderful concentration and industry of Paul Hayne—there is, nevertheless, in a majority of the lyrics in the little volume before us, an element of freshness and simplicity that is characteristic of none of the writers named. Mr. Hubner's verse is strengthened by the faith and earnestness that find expression therein. His methods are legitimate and artistic and invariably have for their object the exaltation of the beautiful, the good, and the true.

We have not the space to review Mr. Hubner's little volume as it deserves to be reviewed, and we are therefore compelled to content ourselves with a critical summary which must, in the very nature of things, be vague and unsatisfactory.

The initial pages of the little volume are taken up with a drama in three acts entitled "The Maid of San Domingo," which, we suspect, is one of Mr. Hubner's earliest productions. As a drama, simply, it is a failure, but as a poem in dramatic form it is vigorous, energetic and well-sustained. It is as a writer of lyrics, however, that Mr. Hubner is at his best. His contributions to this form of poetry are conspicuous for their grace, tenderness and felicity of style and versification, and in many instance they have the completeness of sonnets without their coldness. A fair specimen of his work in this direction is his poem entitled

TO A MOCKING BIRD.

Sweet bird! that from yon dancing spray
Dost warble forth thy varied lay,
From early morn to ev'ning's close
Melodious changes singing;
Sure thine must be the magic art
That bids my drowsy fancy start,
While from the furrows of my heart
Hope's fairy flowers are springing.
As changeful as the sounds thy throat
Sets on the charm-ed winds afloat
Till valleys near and hills remote
Attest thy peerless powers.
Have been to me the sights and scenes,
The cloudy thoughts and starry dreams,
The winter and the summer gleams,
Of life's ephemeral hours.
But all thy sad or merry lays,
Sweet bird! in thy Creator's praise
Thou pourest from the trembling sprays
With love's delicious art.
Thus, too, will I whate'er my fate—
In sorrow prone, or joy elate—
To God my being dedicate,
And give to him my heart.

This is as good in its way as the poems of Meek, Wilde and Flash upon the same subject. Mr. Hubner's little volume closes with a collection of Esop's fables in rhyme, which, simply as specimens of neat versification, are very fine. The book is for sale at Phillips & Crew's.

In the struggle over the vote of Vermont, Mr. Knott moved that the president of the senate open the package tendered by Mr. Hewitt. If this motion had been adopted, Vermont would have gone to the commission, and the count been perhaps hopelessly delayed. The vote on this motion was decisive and exciting. It was 116 yeas to 148 nays. Messrs. Blount, Cook, Harris, Hartridge and Smith voted for the motion, while Messrs. Hill, Candler and Felton voted against it.

OUR special telegrams do not seem to please Colonel Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter. This is not in accordance with our original designs. The contracts which we have with the young men who are authorized to send us special telegrams make it incumbent upon them to word their dispatches so that they will not incur the disapprobation of Colonel Waterman. As matters stand, we shall be under the painful necessity of giving our young men a most thorough shaking up.

FACTAND COMMENT.

GIVE William Allen a chance at that telephone.

THE Austrian army is to be dressed in blue. Wouldn't blue-glass helmets do as well?

It is thought that an extra session is called it will be in May, and be of short duration.

STOGA boots tipped with blue glass might have a healthy effect on the ailment of tramps.

TEXAS horse thieves are predisposed to a disease called external bronchitis.

CINCINNATI Commercial: Chorus of New York lawyers: "Vanderbilt, yum, yum."

NEXT to the lawyer, the most disastrous production of modern times is a spitz dog.

WE would suggest to Mr. Tilden that he present Mr. Hewitt with a cap and bells.—Shreveport Times.

MONTENEGRO has proposed to treat, and there is some curiosity to know what the sultan will take.—New York World.

BOSTON POST: What trials Adelina and Adelaide and Pauline and Ilma have had with their hubbies, to be sure!

MONTGOMERY BLAIR probably realizes the fact that successful editors do not begin their career at the ladder's top.

IF you want to bet on a sure thing, bet that Wells and Anderson will never live in Louisiana again.—St. Louis Times.

THEY are trying to talk up a new party in Atlanta. It's all talk. Parties are not usually formed in that way.—Memphis Appeal.

THE Baltimore Gazette thinks that the republican party for the next four years will be one of either corruption or chronic internal dissention.

THE denizens of Slaughter's station are anxiously awaiting for the Hon Simon and Mary Oliver's brother to put in an appearance and pop away at each other.

HAYES speeches excite a great degree of commiseration, but if he would build himself a blue-glass stable and live in it, it is thought he would improve.

OFF the stage in London Pauline Markhame is known as Mrs. McMahon. Think of the sperng-limbed, coral-velveted creatmre being known as McMahon! There is every thing in a name, notwithstanding the proverb.

TUESDAY was Copernicus' birthday. "Personally" says the New York Commercial Advertiser, "we were never very intimate with him, but he figured among the stars of his day, and those who knew him tell us Cope was the observed of all observations."

NEW YORK SUN: The $500 dress which Mrs. Hayes expects to wear on the 4th of March is cheap in comparison with her husband's inauguration suit of broadcloth. It cost several million dollars and a good many consciences to prepare that garment.

SAM BARD telegraps to Washington that he asks no favor of Hayes. Sam is afraid he will be violently perforated with a request, and, if he fails in resisting propositions from the new administration, he stands erect upon the record.

Two Baltimore men bet $1,000 on the result of the presidential election, and, being unable to amicably agree which had won, the case was taken into a court. Then the district attorney, under a law similar to one in force in this state, took possession of the stakes and turned the money over to the city treasury.

HERE they come, the hordes of claimants for patents, trade-marks, copy-rights, for the discovery of Heyoe! Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, dies his caveat. Too late, gentlemen; Hayes will be "entered according to act of congress by Joseph Bradley."

THE exorbitant rents at Harvard college excite considerable complaint. The best rooms cost $150 more than those equally good at Yale, while the best rooms at Williams command only $30. The cheap apartments are few compared to the high-priced ones, so that only the wealthy class of students are able to room in the college at all.

THIS is the will that Vanderbilt; this is the swag that lay in the will that Vanderbilt; this is the lawyer that tried to eat the swag that lay in the will that Vanderbilt; this is the other lawyer that ate the lawyer that tried to eat the swag that lay in the will that Vanderbilt; this is the court that tossed the other lawyer, etc., etc.

NOW THAT a president elected by a majority of a quarter of a million voters can be deprived of his office by fraud, let the flaming scorn of the goddess of liberty wax wroth to pour at the effete monarchies of the Old World be tied up in a dirty "—"

AT no time does a bachelor glance so tenderly backward into the past, and sigh over misplaced opportunities, than when sitting in scanty costume on the edge of a disordered bed to stumpthis finger the hole in a shirt-button with a needle, and the first notice of his success is the needle suddenly rushing through far enough into his thumb to cause him to jump up and kick over the lamp-stand.

MR. D. D. FIELD will arrive home after his congressional career in much the same condition that Ex-Governor Weller, of California found himself after having been shipwrecked. A friend met him in San Francisco and inquired if he lost much. "Lost everything, sir," said Mr. Weller, every thing but my reputation." "Governor," replied the friend, "you travel with less baggage than any man I ever knew."

"Sometimes we catch faint glimpses, in
our stillest midnight dreams,
Of angels swinging censers, wafting mist-wreaths
o'er blue streams."—Herrick.
Then the vapory vestals vanish, and the censers
pale and pass.
And we catch a glimpse of fairies bringing lager
in blue glass.—Graphic.
We attempt to quaff the nectar in merry and
gladsome glee,
When we wake to find how real unkind a blue
glass dream can be.

THE United States army wastes a great deal of powder. The salute for the president is twenty-one guns; for the vice president, seventeen guns; for a member of the cabinet, the general of the army, or the governor of a state fifteen guns; for a major-general or a minister to foreign states, thirteen guns; for a brigadier-general, eleven guns. In the present sickly condition of the finances it would be wise economy to reduce the presidential salute to eight guns and cut down the rest of the noise to one gun for each official.

AN exchange says the late Rear Admiral Alden was, perhaps, the only American naval officer who ever dined with Queen Victoria. One summer, a few years ago, happening to be passing the Isle of Wight, he noticed the royal standard floating from the tower of the Osborne house. He at once sailed up a little nearer the shore, got his ship aground, and saluted the queen. She soon sent an invitation to the admiral to dine with her, and he accepted.

EVER since the Mexican war Tennesseans have had a perchant for Mexico, and several mining colonies have been sent out from Tennessee. Two companies, the Santa Gertrudis silver mining company and the San Raphael silver mining company were organized in Nashville and claim to be in successful operation. The San Raphael, in a recent report at Nashville to its stockholders claims to have a bonanza laid open, worth eighty five millions in one of its mines.

THE republicans of the Tennessee legislature have united in an address, which will be presented to Hayes soon after his inauguration, urging that fitness be chiefly considered in filling the offices in the south, and be saved and strengthened only by pursuing such a policy. It is to be hoped his fraudulency will take the hint, though where said fit material is to be obtained except by appointing democrats, the address modestly forbears to mention.—Nashville American.

THE Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar and the Hon. J. B. Gordon are mentioned as possible orators at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the proposed Confederate monument at Chattanooga. The three base stones of the monument are to be of Tennessee limestone, the "die," or square block on which are to be cut the words, "The Confederate Dead," is to be of Stone Mountain granite, and the shaft of Tennessee white marble or Georgia granite. The "die," on which is the lettering, is to be one solid block, the sides being six feet wide and about four feet high between the molding, or six feet high including moldings. This block will weigh eleven tons, or 22,000 pounds.

EX-GOV. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, of Virginia died on Tuesday, in his 92d year. He was born in the state of New York, in 1785, and moved to Virginia in 1801. He took the first company from Northwestern Virginia in the war of 1812, serving at Norfolk, Va., with his company, as captain, until the close of the war. He represented Harrison county in the Virginia legislature a number of years, and served fourteen terms in congress, commencing with the eighteenth congress and it is believed was the last survivor of that congress. He was twice elected governor of Virginia; first, under the constitution of 1829, he was chosen by the legislature, and next under the new constitution of 1851, was the first governor elected by the people. He was always a democrat, and, though opposed to secession in 1861, went with the state when coercion was attempted by the federal government. He had lived in Bridgeport, where he died, for more than seventy years. His wife died some twenty years since.

THUS the radicals have been fawning at the feet of southern men. It is absolutely necessary for their fraudulent president to have an intelligent, educated southern following. They are about to repudiate the disreputable carpet-bag element; and the hitherto docile, tractable negro, finding himself deceived, robbed and hoodwinked, has no more confidence in radicalism, and is deserting to the democratic party, his best friend and protector. Hence the despairing cry for southern aid and recognition. Hence the fulsome laudations of Hill, Gordon and Lamar. Hence Halstead "hob-nobbing" in Washington with southern leaders, and New Orleans editors being hospitably entertained in Cincinnati and Columbus.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

FOUR years upon the same old tack,
The goodly ship must go,
Obedient to the fist of
One Allunde Joe.

Four years upon a rotting sea,
A Robersonian crew
Shall answer to the captain's call,
And put the old craft through.

Four years to mark the slimy course,
The robbers' chart prevails—
Corruption taining every bree.ze
That fills her swelling sails.

Four years o'er depths where reefs of fraud
Shall rend her tortured keel;
Four years of Hayes between the decks
And Chandler at the wheel.

FAMILIAR PROVERBS.

I.

We never can tell by the looks of a toad
How far he can jump after flies;
But this is not strange, for not even a toad
Can know his best leap till he tries.

II.

'Tis often said
About your bread
Half a loaf is better than none.
It seems to me
Such bulk should be
Quite satisfying to any one;
And so should fill
Your dinner bill
The same as though it were a ton.

III.

A rule which fails to work both ways
Is poor—that often quoted;
But many rules in these last days
Work neither way, I've noted.

IV.

Two birds in a bush we quite often compare
In value to one in the hand;
But I would suppose, if the birds could declare
Their sentiments, we'd understand
They count that a bird in the bush or the air
Is worth a whole flock in the hand.

V.

If taken in season, one stitch
Saves nine—so the wise ones relate;
But surely we lose this one, which,
Dectected from nine, saves but eight.

VI.

A porkling's tail could scarce avail
When you would make
A whistle shrill, our ears to thrill
And no mistake;
But would the task prove less, I ask,
Should you essay
Twits with bristles, wrought from whistles?
I tell you nay.
—*San Francisco Call.*

Crop Planting.

Columbus Enquirer.

In conversing with farmers and warehousemen who have a great deal of business intercourse with them, we are impressed that the farmers are going to plant more corn than ever. Near the cities they will put the greater proportion of their lands in cotton. Some distance away from markets much the greater part of the crop will be corn. They are preparing their best lands for cotton. A great deal more guano is being bought this year than for several years past, and a good proportion of it will be put under the corn. They have learned, by dear experience, to apply fertilizers, and they now can use them to great advantage.

We trust that the farmers, at the end of this year, will be more independent by having made bountiful supplies. Don't buy more mules, and consequently the more meat and corn on credit, to increase farms, but cultivate smaller ones and attend to them more closely than ever, and then plenty will abound, and such things as liens and mortgages will be numbered among the things that were.

—A bite from a rattlesnake is sometimes not more dangerous than a severe cough or cold. A well merited reputation has Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and this remedy is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. d&w

—Tickling in the Throat and Hoarseness now cured by this new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. It surely cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Tonsil Boxes, by mail, 25c. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

PATTI'S UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH TELLS THE STORY OF THE COURTSHIP.

The First Meeting with the Marquis de Caux—Diamonds from Napoleon III and Eugenie—Patti's Preparation for a Divorce Suit.

From an Interview with a New York Herald Reporter.

"Where did Adelina first become acquainted with the Marquis de Caux?"

Mr. Strakosch—It was at the grand concert given by the Emperor Napoleon in the palace of the Tuileries, January, 1865.

There was the emperor beaming in health and at the very zenith of his popularity and power—then the arbiter of Europe; the empress in all her beauty and literally covered with diamonds, and the young prince, of whom they were so proud; all the marshals and dignitaries of the empire hanging on the will of their imperial master as if he were something more than human. It was in the Salle des Marechaux. Those concerts went off generally, in consequence of the great ceremony observed, in a rather cold way; but on this occasion, to the surprise of everybody, the emperor was quite enthusiastic, and himself and the empress were so very liberal in their applause that they carried the whole audience with them in a great storm of delight. After the concert the emperor and empress, with the Prince Imperial, came to Adelina and complimented her in the kindest manner. The emperor said it would afford him great happiness to learn that she had made Paris her home, never to leave it again. She has already been five seasons in Paris at this time. As the imperial party were leaving, an equerry who stood behind them, after adding his compliments in a very enthusiastic manner, offered to escort Adelina to her carriage. This gentleman was the Marquis de Caux, a descendant of one of the few old noble French families who had become reconciled to the empire.

"So, then, this was their first meeting?"

Mr. Strakosch—Yes, and it was followed by a second meeting sooner than I expected. It was the next afternoon at 2 o'clock. The marquis came with a splendid pair of diamond earrings—a present for Adelina from the emperor—and a superb bracelet, the gift of the empress, neither of whom, the Marquis said, could suffer a day to pass before sending Adelina some token of their appreciation of her beautiful singing.

"Did the marquis then make any professions of regard on his own account?"

Mr. Strakosch—He behaved, then, and for some months thereafter, with exquisite politeness; but he did not show to Adelina, to her father or to myself, that this was prompted by any other feeling than the most disinterested admiration for her. Curious as it may seem, thus early in their acquaintance, in spite of the kindest attentions, the flowers and gallantries he showered upon her, she conceived for him an antipathy almost invincible, and it was with difficulty that her father or myself could pursuade her to receive him when he called. The marquis—although most other men might have been discouraged—helped by the representations of a lady companion of Adelina, who was always by her side, persisted in his attentions, and layed his siege so well that after many struggles he succeeded in removing her repugnance to him. With this ice once broken, the marquis contrived, in one way or another, to be ever by her side. If she drove on the Bois de Boulogne and stopped her carriage to take a little promenade, he would be sure to be on the same promenade, and would find a pretext to approach her. When she was invited to a ball or a dinner party, or went to the Theatre Francais, somehow he managed to be there too, as if by chance.

De Caux is a very eloquent conversationalist, an excellent horseman and an incomparable dancer. Adelina's companion, the friend of DeCaux, was always ready to point out these good qualities and dwell upon them in terms of the highest praise. After awhile these constant attentions of the marquis to Adelina came to be spoken of a good deal by the fashionable society of the gay capital, and every one said that it meant that something was going to happen—every one but those who should first know of such an event, myself and her father. Finally there appeared a paragraph in a Paris paper to the effect that Adelina and the marquis were engaged.

Now I could not express to you the outcry and indignation this paragraph elicited. Adelina took from a great many admirers in Paris, and had three different offers of marriage, and all brilliant offers too. All of them she declined in succession, intimating that she desired to live only for her art. Somehow everybody desired that she should continue single. When asked about the rumored engagement to De Caux, Adelina contradicted the report in the most indignant manner. We then left Paris for London, where one fine day the marquis arrived "on a visit for a few days," as he said, in explanation of his presence. Then we left for Baden-Baden, and here again the marquis came "for a few days" more. From this point we returned to Paris, where the marquis was, of course, at home.

"When do you think she determined on marriage?"

Mr. Strakosch—I think it must have been some time in the month of January, 1866. Then Adelina again sang at the court concert in Paris, and the empress approached her and spoke to her in Spanish. She addressed her as Querida Adelina, and asked: Are you not tired of being single? Why don't you marry?" and then and there told her she ought to marry the Marquis de Caux. This, I think, was the turning point in his favor. From that moment I believe, Adelina entertained some idea of a marriage. All her friends endeavored to dissuade her from such a step, however; but the eloquence of the marquis prevailed, aided by his faithful lady friend, who was the companion of Adelina. Soon after he had a formal engagement, of which Adelina informed her father and myself—but only after the engagement had been made. Now began all the terrible stories about de Caux which have circulated all over Europe, and which have been far from flattering.

"How did these stories affect her then?"

Mr. Strakosch—You can easily imagine how the father of Mlle. Patti and myself were affected by them. Of course we did everything possible to to persuade Adelina to break off the engagement.

"And did you then succeed?"

Mr. Strakosch—Yes, it was broken, for Adelina had become frightened almost to death at what the people said about DeCaux. She was just then occupied studying a new opera, and all absorbed with it, and seemed to be only too happy to be off with the engagement.

"But it was assumed again?"

Mr. Strakosch—Yes, and it would be too long to tell you how. The marquis was too persevering and eloquent, and he finally persuaded Adelina, her father, myself and the rest of the world that he was the personification of persecuted innocence. Finally, we all gave our consent and the marriage took place at the French embassy in London in the summer of 1868.

"At this time Adelina must have had a considerable fortune of her own?"

Mr. Strakosch—At that time Adelina had about $120,000 in money, and, I should say, about $30,000 in diamonds, which her father, advised by me, had settled on her, and in such a way that neither DeCaux nor she could ever touch it; but she personally would receive the interest of it during her lifetime, and of course it would go to her children or other heirs at her death.

"Why did you advise such an arrangement?"

Mr. Strakosch—In spite of all De Caux's persuasive powers, I felt it my duty to guard Adelina's future, and to make her position safe, whatever should happen.

"Was it then understood she should have permission to remain on the stage?"

Mr. Strakosch—Yes.

"What arrangements was made respecting the sums she should earn in the future?"

Mr. Strakosch—One-third of her future earnings was to go to her personally and two-thirds were to go to their joint account after having paid their expenses.

"Was the marquis a man of fortune when he married her?"

Mr. Strakosch—I don't think so; but I think he had some expectations from his stepfather and from his mother.

"Did you see the marquis frequently after the marriage?"

Mr. Strakosch—I have seldom been in the cities where Adelina sang; but when I found myself in the same place I visited them frequently, and I must say I never felt that there was any very serious difficulty between them. Until this very morning I thought and hoped that the storm this time would blow over as it had done in the past, but now I have information of such a delicate nature that I could not possibly disclose it to you, which seems to place a future reconciliation beyond the bounds of probability. You can imagine how much I am affected by this intelligence when I tell you that for seventeen years—from the time she was eight until she was twenty-five years old—she was almost continually by my side. Indeed, she was like a daughter to me and my wife, who, as you know, is her sister.

"The marquis is not a very young man, I believe?"

Mr. Strakosch—No, he is about fifty.

"They have no children?"

Mr. Strakosch—No, they have never had any.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wants," For Sale, To Rent, "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FINE INVESTMENT: 2 fine IRON FRONT BRICK STORE HOUSES. Good rent-paying property. Capitalists desiring a real bargain in such locality in the Gate City, can now purchase very low, and no mistake. Call at office No. 1, Centennial Building, and we will please your craving *cupidity*, sure. Marcus A Bell & Son. 421 mch4 dlt

THIS is to notify my friends, and others who desire my services that I am no longer connected with Mr. A. R. Evans, jeweler, but can be found at the present at 170 West Hunter street. All parties desiring work will please leave it for me at the dollar store, with Mr. Harper, and it will be promptly attended to. march4—1t. W. L. EVANS.

BRICK STORE HOUSE, large room with fine basement, near the corner of Prior and Line sts., in view of the Kimball house, can be rented on easy terms, by good tenant. Apply to F. D. Thurman or Marcus A. Bell & Son. mar4—2t

T. R. RIPLEY, 87 Whitehall street, wholesale and retail dealer in Crockery, Glassware, Etc. 39 2t—4uratues

WANTED—To buy a good horse; or a span of A No. 1 horses. W. W. BELL. 419 1t. State Savings Bank.

"CASH" seeking a MODERN STYLE RESIDENCE Chasfound one through the Atlanta Real Estate Agency, office No. 1, Centennial Building, and is pleased. CASH wanted for another choice Modern style residence which we have for sale very *cheap*, for CASH. Apply to Marcus A. Bell & Son. 421 mch4-dlt

FOR RENT—The two suites of office rooms over "Linen Store" No. 35 Whitehall street. For sale or rent, two-story dwelling, No. 180 South Forsyth street, containing 8 rooms, in excellent order and convenient to business. Apply at once to W. F. Pattillo. 425 mch4-1t

T. C. Chamne, Merchant Tailor, removed to the corner of Broad and Walton. All work done at unprecedented low prices. A full line of the celebrated Concord goods. 439 mch 4-1

The Daily Constitution

"GIVE HIM A LIFT."

Give him a lift! Don't kneel in prayer,
Nor moralize with his despair;
The man is down, and his great need
Is any help—most prayer and creed.

The time when the wounds are washed and healed,
The Christly motives be revealed;
But now, whatever the spirit may be,
Mere words are but mockery.

One twist of aid just now is more
Precious than tonics of saintly lore!
Prate, if you must, in your full heart;
But give him a lift!—give him a start!

The world is full of good advice,
Of prayer, and praise, and preaching nice;
But the generous souls who aid mankind
Are scarce as gold and hard to find.

Give a Christian—speak in deeds;
Are the kind best of creeds,
And the spirit wont a royal crown
When they lend 'em a lift when they are down.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA

—Mr. Fred. J. Ludette is announced as the local editor of the Washington (Wilkes county) Gazette. The local department of the Gazette has improved considerably lately.

—Augusta was successful in the recent chicken disputs in Macon, winning eight straight heats to Macon's seven. These numbers are quite the rage now.

—Notwithstanding the fact that Col. William Moore, of the Augusta Constitutionalist, is a worthy past doorkeeper of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, he continues to wear a pair of gaffs. This is probably owing to the climate.

—Mrs. DeGraffenreid, a venerable old lady, and a niece of John C. Calhoun, was stricken with appoplexy in West Point recently.

—Two negroes were drowned in the Augusta canal the other day. The person of that city seem to regret these casualties principally on the ground that they do not, in any shape, add to the available water-power of the canal.

—We are informed that Hon. W. S. Brown, member of the legislature from Fayette county, was killed on Tuesday last in an encounter with a Mr. James Stewart. The latter was arrested by the sheriff, but managed to escape by knocking the officer down. The difficulty grew out of a monetary transaction.

—A turbulent negro named Wade Webb was killed in Jones county recently by some unknown party.

—A burglar was arrested in Augusta the other night. He turned over a chair and awoke a private watchman, the watchman fired his horse pistol into the air and awoke a policeman. Thus, by a concatenation of circumstances apparently providential, this vile wretch was handed over to the horny hands of justice.

—Mr. John Hoover, aged eighty-seven—the oldest citizen of Wilkinson county, is dead.

—Three eagles have been killed recently near No. 11 on the Central railroad.

—The editor of the Conyers Courier has changed his psendonym. He now signs his machine poetry "Merry Mac."

—A colored child was burned in Jefferson county recently.

—The Methodist church in Butler was set fire from the stove last Sunday, but was extinguished.

—A man who said he had been robbed and blacked in Walton county, made his appearance in Covington the other day.

—A correspondent of the Hawkinsville Dispatch gives the yield from two acres of land cultivated last year by Mr. [illegible] of Vienna, Dooly county. [illegible] oats, [illegible] Total amount [illegible] during the year, $97.00. The sum expended for fertilizers, labor, etc., in the cultivation of the two acres of land amounted to $39, which deducted from $97.00, the total sum realized, leaves a clear profit of $58.50.

—The Griffin News says: "Colonel Bates is credited with the remark that anybody can dig for gold, but the man who can do it and not swear, is good enough to be an editor."

—Macon has a total banking capital of $877 000.

Printing.

PRINTING! PRINTING!

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

V. P. SISSON & CO.
26 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Neat--Cheap--Prompt

EVERYTHING PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART--FROM A CARD TO A POSTER.

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Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
Pamphlets, Envelopes,
Cards, Tags, Statements,
Handbills, Posters,
Programmes, Receipts,
Bank Checks, Drafts,
Notes, Bonds,
Diplomas, Catalogues,
School Circulars, &c., &c.

LEGAL BLANKS
of the latest and most approved forms always on hand.

All the Forms in Bankruptcy, including Assignees' Title Deeds.

Orders from abroad will have prompt attention. Address,

V. P. SISSON & CO.,
No. 26 Broad St.,
V. P. SISSON, } Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. BENNETT. }

TRY Snow Flake BAKING POWDER

WARRANTED to be entirely free from all impurity, sweet, palatable and very strong. The best and most economical

Baking Powder

in the market. Manufactured by the New Haven Chemical Company. For sale by

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
feb7—d1m

THE VIRGINIA
Midland Route.

ALL the South and Southwest may rely that that fine road makes close connections at Danville and Lynchburg to and from all points Leave Atlanta by Air Line, and connect at Danville, or by Kenmeaw Route and connect at Lynchburg, directly, through Piedmont, Virginia, to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Through Sleepers between Danville and Boston.

This line is 348 miles of the shortest route between New Orleans and New York.

Ask for Tickets by the Virginia Midland Route

G. J. FORAKER,
General Manager.
M. B. BROADUS, G. T. A. 309 feb31-d1f

Public Sale of Fertilizer.

WILL be sold at my Warehouse, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, Thirteen Tons of Guanhand Guano Company's Guano, to pay charges on same.

339 mar3—d1aw4w L. LEIDEN.

NOTICE.

State of Georgia, Fulton county. Present, the Honorable C. Peeples, J. S. C., A. C.

Washington Strozier } Libel for Divorce.
Victoria Strozier. }

It appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff, and the allegations of the bill in this case, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State; it is, on motion of counsel, ordered, that said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, or that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. It is further ordered that this notice be published in The Atlanta Constitution, once a month for four months. Done in open Court. E. A. ANGIER,
Att'y pro libel't.

A true extract from the minutes this 29th of November, 1876.

JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C.
dec8—d1amdm

Engine and Boiler
FOR SALE.

5-HORSE POWER—In excellent repair throughout. The cheapest on record. Apply to JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
397 mar3...d1w Atlanta, Ga.

$20, $50, $100, $200, $500

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired upon three to five per cent.

Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free.
oct21—dawly

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Forsyth county, I will sell on the first Tuesday in April, 1877, before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, city lot number one (1), containing one-ninth (1-9) of an acre, commencing at the southwest corner of Butler and Baker streets, fronting Baker street fifty four (54) feet, and running back seventy-seven (77) feet on Butler street, being part of land lot number (51) fifty-one, in the fourteenth district, formerly Henry, now Fulton county. Terms cash. Feb. 26, 1877.

C. C. MORGAN,
MILTON MOSES,
Administrators of the estate of R. Moses.
366 mar1—d1aw4

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Nathan B Dozier, Bankrupt—No. 1043.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the "Virginia House," in Newnan, Georgia, on the 2d day of March, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., why the above named bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

307 feb21—d1aw3w A. R. WRIGHT, Clerk.

Rome Hotel,

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.

Broad street, Rome, Ga.

Special Notices.

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.

GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Delia Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Rutledge and take care to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

feb17—deod4wsm

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression; nervous exhaustion, no energy or courage; the effects of mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom of despondency, imparts strength and energy—the brain and nerves always cured by it. Used twenty years with perfect success by millions. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and one vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

feb 28—deod4wsw

Church Directory.

METHODIST CHAPEL, LUCKIE STREET, REV J. A. Reynolds pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. Social meeting at 9:30 A. M. Sunday school at 3:00 P. M. Seats free. All are invited. Whosoever will, let them come.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, CORNER CHAPEL AND Stonewall streets. Rev. J. B. Gardner pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CORNER Bell and Hunter streets, Rev. W. A. Duncan pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 P. M. sharp. Seats free. All invited.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Washington and Mitchell streets Rev A. T. Dunning, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. by the pastor. Seats free to visitors and strangers always welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER WALKER and Forsyth streets, Rev Dr Gwin, pastor. Regular services at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Public, and especially strangers in the city, are invited to attend.

[illegible] week.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. DR. [illegible] services at 11:00 A. M. and preaching at 9 A. M. Sunday school [illegible] Seats free. Strangers welcome. [illegible] morning and to-night by the [illegible]

[illegible] (4TH) BAPTIST CHURCH, REV [illegible] pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev F. M. Daniel. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

[illegible] COPP, Cumberland Presbyterian, [illegible] to-day at 11:00 A. M., in the hall over the Engine House on Castleberry Hill [illegible]

[illegible] by the same minister at 4 P. M. at the Court House, on Marietta street. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

EPISCOPAL LECTURE—The Rev. [illegible] Episcopal Reformist of the Methodist Church to the South, will [illegible] this week for the purpose of [illegible]

Horseshoes, Nails, Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JUNIATA

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Cut Nails & Spikes,
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Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for Circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS."
Corner 10th and Etna Streets,
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PROF. A. SCHULTZE,
oct29—d1y 69 Whitehall Street.

B. WOODWARD & CO.,
Cotton Brokers

WE have special arrangements with our friends in New York for purchase and sale [illegible]

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dob kins'.

DOBBINS, BRO. & CO.,
13 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia.
P. & T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta

C. W. ADAIR Auctioneer.

I WILL sell for the ATLANTA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, March 6th, sale-day, the following described exhibited by plats, and can be located in my office by Jackson's new City Map:

1st. Lots "A" and "B," situated as per plat, on Ma on and Turner's Ferry road, west of the State Road and south of the Fair Ground. They lie well

2d. "C" is situated on Spring street, north of Baker, adjoining Crussell, near Sheriff Perkerson's residence. Has on it a nice two room brick house; neighborhood excellent.

3d. "D" adjoins Major Bonnerton's Dry Goods emporium, on the corner of Whitehall and [illegible]hall streets, 26 x 118. Has two story brick [illegible] for trade.

4th. "E" is one acre, on the corner of [illegible] and Magnolia streets. Has on it a [illegible] nice Store and five room Resi[illegible] and good order, on [illegible] erecting tenement houses for Sale or Rent.

5th. "F" is on Nelson street. Has on it a four room slate covered Cottage nice house; situated near Walker street school.

6th. "G" is a nice, level, vacant lot, fronting on Jefferson street, and south of line of Fair Ground.

7th. "H" is a lot 50 x 150, adjoining Mr. Nace, on the south side of Decatur street. Has a nice 4 room house; good locality.

8th. "I," "J," "K," are small lots on the corner of Cain and Fort streets, each 40 x 100. Two of these lots, "I" and "J," have on them each a 2 room house.

All this property will be sold absolutely for what it will bring, as the Association is determined to wind up. The deeds are in my office. Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR,
301 mar3—3it Auctioneer.

FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales.

MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable Improvements

SCALES
THE WORLD'S STANDARD.
RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair,	London	1853
World's Fair,	New York	1853
World's Fair,	Paris	1867
World's Fair,	Vienna	1873
World's Fair,	Santiago, (Chili)	1875
World's Fair,	Philadelphia	1876

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COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,
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STORE TRUCKS, &c.

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FAIRBANKS & CO., 89 Camp-st, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO. 3 16 Main-st, Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 408 St. Paul-st, Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 54 King William-st, London
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk-st, Boston
FAIRBANKS & EWING Masonic Hall, Philadelphia
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago, Ills.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cleveland, Ohio
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Louisville, Ky.
FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
350 feb28 d1aw3m&wsow

HOW TO
MAKE MONEY

FARMERS who wish to solve the Guano problem can do better than to try the following:

Fake Etiwan Dissolved Bone	600 lbs
Cotton Seed Green	50 bushels
Stable Manure	6 barrels

Moisten the cotton seed well, and compost in alternate layers. Let stand three weeks to a month, or until wanted for use, and protect it. If you have no cotton seed put in three times the quantity Stable Manure. Use the whole on eight acres for cotton and ten acres for corn. We should like to see every farmer in the state try this acre, in a small way. The cost on seed and stable manure furnish the ammonia, and the bone furnishes the plant food, which two elements are all that you want in a fertiliser. We have books and formulæ for distribution. Address

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
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No. 11 N. Pryor street
Atlanta, Georgia.
feb26...d1f

Brick for Sale.

200,000 BRICK, always on hand at No. 9 Broad Street. Good Prices. Can also CONTRACT to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on

PAT LYNCH,
Builder and Contractor

Sheriff Sales.

Fulton Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A city lot in the fourth ward of the city of Atlanta, it being part of land lot (50) fifty of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Ga., bounded on the north and east by E. Roper, west by John Jones and W S Thompson, and south by Mr Hilton and Cox sweet, containing one acre, more or less, and lot being just in rear of Capt Jno Jones' residence, on Peachtree street, levied on as the property of John Jones by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas issued from the Justice's court of the 1 254th district, G M, in favor of James H McGhee vs John Jones, property pointed out by defendant.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., bounded by line commencing at the corner of Koch's lot and running from said lot along Marietta street, thirteen feet more or less, to Grant's corner, thence at right angles with said Marietta street eighty feet, thence at right angles thirteen feet more or less to Koch's corner, and thence at right angles and parallel with Broad street eighty feet to the beginning corner, the same being thirteen feet, more or less, by eighty feet, more or less, the same being the exact half of a lot conveyed by Lotta A. Larsmore to Frederick and William Koch and Eugene Georgi, by deed dated 31st of August, 1875, levied on as the property of E Georgi, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Rathbon Bros. vs. E. Georgi.

Also, at the same time and place a house and lot in the city of Atlanta, situated on Tan Yard alley (now cedar street), leading from Peachtree street to Tan Yard alley, and now occupied by defendant, and containing one-half of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. B. B. Richards by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of John Collier and P. L. Mynatt vs. W. B. B. Richards.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Houston, Fort and Valentine streets, in the fourth ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Delvidge Flippet and others, part of and lot No. 52 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and a quarter acres more or less, and known as defendant's vegetable garden. Levied on as the property of W. D. Ellis by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of McMillan & Snow vs W. D. Ellis, maker, and Marcus A. Bell, endorser. Property pointed out by plaintiffs' attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting on Marietta street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Austell and Hayden, it being part of land lot No. 78 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one half acre, and now occupied by the defendant. Levied on as the property of I. Kontz by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Charles Boerman vs. C. Kontz. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land being and lying on the Peachtree road, north of the city of Atlanta, bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the west side of Peachtree road at Jesse Wood's land, and running thence north and northwest along said road nineteen hundred feet to Ira R Foster's line, thence in a southwest course along Foster's line thirteen hundred and thirty-two feet to Jesse Wood's line, and thence east along Wood's line two thousand and eighty four feet to the beginning point on Peachtree road, being a portion of land lot one hundred and nine (109) of the seventeenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, containing thirty and one-quarter acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of L. M. Dimmick by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of John Neal vs. L. M. Dimmick.

Also, at the same time and place a city lot in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. (78) seventy-eight in the four teenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., the number of house being 88. Said lot fronts on Marietta street fifty feet and running back along Spring street one hundred feet to a lot on which St. Luke's Episcopal church now stand thence south along the line of said lot fifty feet to McMillan and Snow's lot, thence west to Marietta street, being a corner lot levied on as the property of Dr. W. C. Moore by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Miller & Doolittle vs. W. C. Moore.

Also, at the same time and place all the following described land, situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and being according to map made by Angier, April 15, 1873, lots Nos 1, 2 and 3, two of them fronting 29 feet each and one 31 feet; also No 4, having a front of 31 feet on Peters street and extending back 100 feet; also No 5, fronting 31 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 6, fronti g 25 feet on Peters street and extending back 100 feet. Nos 4 and 5 have small houses on them Nos 7 and 8 having each a front of 31 feet and 9 inches and on Hill's avenue extending north 95 feet. Also, lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, that is 9 to 18, inclusive, all fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 100 feet; also, four lots fronting on Race Track street, 46 feet and 6 inches each and extends back 70 feet, being lots Nos 20, 21, 22, 23; also lots Nos 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, all fronting 50 feet each on Hill's avenue and extends back 100 feet. Also lot No 29, 50 feet; also, lot No 35, fronting 41 feet on Hill's avenue and extends 89 feet, all being part of land lot No 85, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of H B Hill, by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi fa, issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of John Neal vs. Henry B. Hill. Also, to satisfy twenty-one attachment fi fas issued from the justice's court of the 1036th district, G M, in favor of John Neal vs H B Hill, maker, and John R Wallace, endorser. Levied made by J E Thompson, L C, and handed to me.

Also at the same time and place, a part of land lot No 78 in the 14th district of Fulton county, the same being in the fifth ward of the city of Atlanta, and situated on Peachtree street in said city, and containing three-eighths of an acre, more or less, and known as No. 236 Peachtree street. Levied on as the property of W. T Busbee, by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas issued from the justice's court of the 1234th district, G. M., in favor of P. & T. Dodd & Co vs W. T. Busbee. Levies made by Wm Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a town lot in Mans End, Georgia, fronting fifty feet on east side of Garner street and running back east one hundred feet, bounded north by a fourteen foot alley, south by Zeiler's lot, east by a [illegible] alley and west by Garner street, being in land lot No. 107, of the 17th district of Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of L. J. Milling, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justices court of the 1026th district, G M., in favor of Thomas & Davis vs. D. T. Milling. Levy made by Thomas Knight, L. C., and handed to me

A. M. PERKERSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Marshal's Sales.

Marshal's Sales for March, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, next, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, for city taxes for the year 1876:

Levied this fi fa on house and lot in the 4th ward, land lot No 53, containing ¼ of an acre more or less on Butler and Valentine street (No 160) adjoining Green and Saffin. Levied on as the property of John Alexander's estate, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1876; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51 containing 3 acre, more or less, on Forest Avenue and Collins street, adjoining Shipman and Venable; mayor and council vs Reuben Arnold; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Gilmore and Collins streets adjoining Dunn and Hubbard; mayor and council vs Wm Barnes' estate; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ¾ acres, more or less, on Peachtree and Mills streets, adjoining Pryor; mayor and council vs W T Busbee; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 70x100 feet, more or less, on Hayden and Mills streets, adjoining Holland; mayor and council vs C F Fleming, lunatic; also,

City lot in ward 7, half lot 85, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Magazine and Mangum streets, adjoining Kuhn and Hecock; mayor and council vs J G Hancock; also,

City lot in ward 8, land lot 26, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Savannah and Mills streets, adjoining Citizens Bank and Baker; mayor and council vs Mrs W S Starke; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Decatur and Bell streets adjoining Wilson and Allen; mayor and council vs W A S. Grady, trustee; sold for tax benefit of Otis Jones, agent, transferee; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Crew and Castle streets, adjoining Trimble and Weems; mayor and council vs Mrs M. E Langley; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 53, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on Marietta and Thurman streets, adjoining Sheridan; mayor and council vs Loyd and Jourdan; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta and Spring streets, adjoining McMillan & Snow and Church; mayor and council vs Jas W C Moore; also,

City lot in ward 6, land lot 78, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Simpson street, adjoining Wilson and Butler; mayor and council vs C E Peunick; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Calhoun street, adjoining Stafford and Little; mayor and council vs Chas H Smith, col, and wife; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 50 feet, more or less, on R R and Marietta street, adjoining Bell and Fuller; mayor and council vs S M Thrasher, trustee; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mitchell street, adjoining Parker and Murrell; mayor and council vs Mrs Mary E Turner; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 80x165 feet, more or less, on Peters streets, adjoining Ogletree and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs E C Webb; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Francis; mayor and council vs Robt Yancey, colored.

WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
feb7—d1aw1w City Marshal.

THE CELEBRATED
WINSHIP COTTON GIN
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM HORSE OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO
SEND FOR CIRCULAR ATLANTA GA

SODA FOUNTAIN
For Sale, Cheap.

A TUFTS 10 Syrup Soda Fountain, in excellent order, can be bought cheap for cash, of
feb27—deod10d T. BARNETT & LAND,
270 Broad street,
Augusta, Ga.

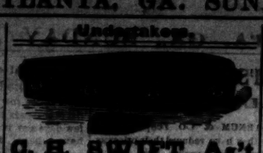
Castle Rock Coal Company
OF GEORGIA.

THE Stockholders of the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia, are hereby notified that a special meeting of said Company will be held in the city of Atlanta, at the office of the Secretary, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 9th day of March, 1877 to act upon the proposition authorizing the reduction of the Capital Stock.

By order of the Board.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
President.

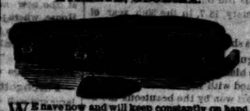
Undertakers.



C. H. SWIFT, Ar't
FOR
O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,
DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the Celebrated "Fink Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Bodies preserved by the freezing process. Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter, promptly attended to.
oct15 d1y

BOHNEFELD & BLILEY,
Undertakers & Cabinet Makers,
Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



WE have now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FINK" patterns, and decidedly "elegant" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art.

Hearses with greatly reduced prices. "Fink" Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention and our person supervision.

Gilt-Edge Furniture, Wood Carving and Patterns, made to order.

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,
FRANCIS X. BILLEY.
sun26—eod1y

Spool Cotton.

ESTABLISHED 1812

(Wound on White Spools.)

GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent

A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of

H. C. & J. P. KINER & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.

dec22—d6mo H. C. & J. P. KINER & CO.

Marine.

MERCHANTS'
Inland Route for Florida.

NO SEA SICKNESS
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
J. B. SCHUYLER,
Captain L. W. BURNS.

BEING elegantly fitted up with state-rooms and every convenience of a first class hotel, will sail from Fadie ford's wharf, Savannah, Georgia, on SATURDAY, December 9, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter at same hour, landings at Doboy, Darien, St. Simon's, Brunswick St. Mary's, Fernandina and Jacksonville, connecting with all points on the upper St. John's and Ochlawaha rivers and at Darien with steamer Halcyon for Ocmee and Altamaha rivers on a through tariff. Returning leaves Jacksonville every Thursday and Monday.

Through tickets issued North for any points in Florida will be received for passage, including meals and state rooms.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and received at all times.

Cash will be paid for all purchases on account of this steamer. Parties are therefore cautioned against contracting any bills for her account.

On her Wednesday trip Schuyler will run through to Palatka only, touching at Jacksonville and points on the St Johns. On her Saturday trips will stop at all Landings named above.

J. S. LAWRENCE,
General Agent, Savannah.
J. W. HANCOX,
Proprietor.
jan28—d3mo

Dry Goods and Clothing.

THE OLD RELIABLE STORE
—OF—
M. MENKO & BRO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Clothing Dry Goods
—AND—
Furnishing Goods.

WE are now daily receiving our large and elegant new stock of goods just from market. We shall expect all of our old customers to trade with us, and many new ones.

We will make it to the interest of the public to deal with us

M. MENKO & BRO.,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets,
sep17-6y Opposite James' Bank

Fertilizers.

ZELL'S
AMMONIATED
Bone Superphosphate,
AND
Acid Phosphate
FOR
Compounding with Cotton Seed, etc.

THE attention of cotton planters is called to the above standard brands of Fertilizers, which I am now offering for sale at low prices payable first November next, with option of payment in cotton at 15 cents per pound.

Apply to

GEO. J. HOWARD,
47 Peachtree street,
General Agent.
feb4-d1m

GUANO.

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO.

No. 11 Broad street.....ATLANTA

AGENTS FOR
STONO PHOSPHATE COMPANY
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Offer for Cash, Secured Paper or Cotton,
STONO
AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.
ALSO,
Stono Acid Phosphate for Compounding.

THESE Fertilizers are carefully prepared under the special supervision of our Chemist, Dr St. Julien Ravenel, at the works near Charleston, and reserve no effort to keep up that HIGH STANDARD which has won for them such a WIDE REPUTATION.

STONO contains the FOSSIL BONES and NODULES OF PHOSPHATE, which form the basis of these Fertilizers can be had at our office, No. 31 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA.

REMOVAL
—AND—
Retrenchment.

REMEMBER THAT

PHILLIPS & CREW,

HAVE MOVED FROM

Nos. 2 and 4 to 6 and 10,

MARIETTA STREET.

jan30—d1y

Dinner House, Ga. Railroad,
ATHERADEN, GEORGIA.
By Mrs. Bryant.

Builders' Supplies.

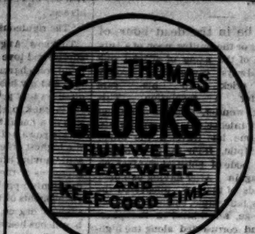
T. GUERNSEY. GEO. W. REYNOLD

GUERNSEY & REYNOLDS,
DEALERS IN
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS
AND
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PAINT BRUSHES,
LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, &c., &c.

The only complete establishment of the kind in the State.

WAREROOMS: On Second Street, opposite J. W. Burke & Co.,
may4—d12m MACON, GA.

New Advertisements.



SEEDS OUR SEEDS
Priced Catalogue of over 1200 varieties of Garden, Field & Flower Seeds, Bedding Plants, Roses, &c., Mailed Free to all applicants.
ADDRESS D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER and QUALIFICATIONS of the AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,
CHICAGO,
397 and 399 Broadway, N. Y., or New Orleans, La

25 Extra Fine mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED men to travel and to Dealers. $85 a month, hotel and expenses paid. No peddling. Address FOR LAMP CO., Cincinnatio, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

LIBERAL PROFITS
TO MERCHANTS

and others who will sell the New Wheler & Wilson No 8 Sewing Machine. Agents wanted in every community. Address, with stamp for terms, WHEELER & WILSON MF'G CO., Savannah Ga.

FELT CARPETINGS, 30 to 45 cents per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of plaster. FELT ROOFING and SIDING For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.
274 feb24—d6wsw

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause producing the following symptoms: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions (night sweats), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy are th

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 4, 1877.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS. WM. McNAUGHT & CO. See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-dtf

Supreme Court Decisions. The Decisions for the July Term, 1876, are now ready. To regular subscribers the pamphlet will be furnished at $1 00 per copy; and $2 00 to those who are not. jan16-dtf

W. Jennings & Co, WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, 38 Decatur Street. feb8—d3mo

The People Want Proof. There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, oct7—deod&weowly Wholesale Agents.

Coal—Alabama—Coal. Montevallo, Cahaba and Helena, Alabama, selected Lump Coal, by car load 25c; by 100 bushels 26c; in ton lots $7 00 delivered. Steam Coal by car load $4 to $5 per ton; in ton lots $5 to $6. Coke by car load 14c: in ton lots 15c. Wood by car load $3 25 per cord; cord lots $4, delivered; stove wood $5 per cord, delivered. Main yard 59 Decatur street; branch yard corner Broad and Hunter streets. 000 mar4-d2t SCIPLE & SONS.

Lime! Lime! Lime! Cement! Cement! Cement! Cement and Lime and Lime and Cement by Car Load and Barrel at bottom prices. 000 mar4..d2t SCIPLE & SONS.

New Advertisements.

Opera house—McEvoy's Grand Hibernica.
For dismission—L B Griggs.
Cottage residence—M A Bell & Son.
Acids—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Unclaimed letters—Benj Conley.
Chattanooga hotel—J J Venable.
City church directory for this day.
Laces—M Rich & Bro.
Novelties—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Auction sale—Krouse & Shackelford.
Lime and cement—Sciples & Son.
Dry goods, etc—New York Store.
Military clothing—Jacob Reed.
Hostetter's stomach bitters.
Globules—Dr J H McLean.
Dr Bull's cough syrup.
Wholesale millinery at cost—W H Patterson.
Land for sale—J H Morgan.
Centennial coffee and tea press—E Holland.
Hats—J M Holbrook.
For dismission—L B Griggs.
Marshal's sales—W H Holcombe.
Silk handkerchiefs—M Rich & Bro.
Sheriff's sales—A M Perkerson.
Sheriff's sales—John L Camp.
Druggists—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Dissolution—Liebman & Rosenbaum.
Cigars—L Liebman.
Postponed administrator's sale—W A Jett.
Cash—Marcus A Bell & Son.
Shoes—New York Store.
Notice—C Rosenbaum.
For sale or exchange—Geo W Harrison.
Classical concert—Mary Madden.
Law library and fine paintings—Joyner & Ellis.
Kid gloves—M Rich & Bro.
Peachtree street property—G W Adair.
Machine shop for sale—W G Middleton.
Crockery and glassware—T R Ripley.
Insurance law—J F Jones.
A horse wanted—W W Bell.
Jeweler—W L Bryan.
Government sale—Krouse & Shackelford.
Rooms for rent—99 Walton street.
Doors, sash and blinds—W G Ashley.
Fulton Blues—J G Scrutchin.
Alabama coal—Sciple & Sons.
Brick store house for rent—F D Thurman.
Dwelling for rent—M Lynch.
Merchant tailor—T C Champ.
Shoes—M Rich & Bro.
Rooms for rent—W P Pattillo
Carriages—Smith's carriage shop.
Buggies for sale—Clint Taylor.
Hammock's rent list.
Fine investment—M A Bell & Son.
New silk hats—J M Holbrook.
Trunks—New York Store
Sacred memorial of Augustus J Hulsey.
While there is life—Dr S S K Dunshee.
Pianos and organs—Guilford.
Carpet merchant—Wm A Haygood.
Change—Chas G Eckford.
Brick house for rent—L L Abbott.
Paints, etc—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Harness for sale—68 Peachtree.
Partner wanted—Business.
Removal—Dr J T Johnson.
Liquors, etc—R C Young.
Notice—W W Compton & Co.
Carpets—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Last chance—M Rich & Bro.
For dismission—E A Angier.
For leave to sell—Ellen Lynch.
For guardianship—H S Hargrave
For administration—John D Powell, jr.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[Notices of future meetings will hereafter appear under this head. Dead-head notices of such meetings are abolished. The price of each insertion will be 75 cents for every 35 words (or five lines.)]

Fulton Blues, Attention. Meet in Kidd's Hall, Centennial Building, Monday night at 8 o'clock, for drill. By order. J. G. SCRUTCHIN, Captain Commanding. 427 mar4..d1t

Trunks! Trunks! The best assortment of Trunks at the New York Store, 48 Whitehall street. 407 mar4..llt,u,l

Shoes! Shoes! A large line of Spring and Summer Shoes and Boots at the New York Store, 48 Whitehall street. Philadelphia Shoes a specialty. 407 mar4...d3t,u,l

Chattanooga Hotel. Chattanooga boasts of having one of the best hotels in the south. Mr. Van Horn, of the Van Horn House, and the famous caterer J. J. Venable, of the Louisville Hotel, have made a new house out of the former Read House and call it the Chattanooga Hotel and its patrons speak in the highest praise of it. Jay C. LaPrade, a Georgia boy, has charge of the office.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. As heretofore announced, a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at DeGive's opera house, Tuesday evening, March 6th, beginning at 8 o'clock. The programme comprises the choicest popular and recherche selections from the realm of music. The charming Atlanta artist, Mrs Annie Simon Werner, will favor our citizens with a number of vocal gems, including selections from Handel, Schumann and Arditte. This will be a rare garland of beauty. In the instrumental part some of the finest productions of modern composers will be given; among these Dussek's grand sonatta, for piano and violin, by Mrs. Madden and Mr. Clark, and several fine trios. The best musical talent of the city will be represented. Atlanta can be justly proud of high musical culture, and our citizens, we are sure will endorse this splendid standard by a full house. Such a public appreciation is due the artists engaged. Tickets can be had at the music stores No reserved seats.

Removal. Dr. J. T. Johnson has removed his residence to 221 Whitehall street, between Brotherton and Fair 438 mch4-d2suns.

For Rent. A brick house, on the corner of Pe[illegible] and Pryor streets, (near Trinity Methodist church), with seven rooms, besides kitchen and servants' room. Very convenient to the churches and business portion of the city—in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to [illegible] sun sd-1t L. L. ABBOTT.

GO TO Capt. R. C. Young's, at Mercer's old stand, James' Bank Block, for Wines, Liquors, celebrated Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider and Cigars. Lunch at all hours. 442 mch4-d2suns

Change. CHAS. J. ECKFORD is now with Wm. A. Haygood, in his new carpet store on Marietta street, where he desires to see all of his friends and former patrons. 435 mar4—2t

GO TO Capt. R. C. Young's, at Mercer's old stand, James' Bank Block, for Wines, Liquors, celebrated Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider and Cigars. Lunch at all hours. 442 mch4-d2suns

Carpet Merchants. Wm. A. Haygood [illegible]

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, VAPOR AND ELECTRIC BATHS. At the National Surgical Institute, for 50 cents each; 12 Baths for $5 00. Ladies in the morning and gentlemen in the evening. jan14—d3msun&wed,d2dclp

LOVE'S LAUDANUM.

Rash Attempt at Suicide—A Novel Remedy which Works Admirably.

When will suicides and attempts at self destruction cease? Volumes full of woful stories are filled by each year's accidents. Every variety of circumstances, all styles of premeditated ruin and melancholy sufferings are implied in the published records of that black history in which are written the names of the fated "felones de se." We are now, however, called upon to record a most deliberate attempt at self-destruction, every circumstance of which is so fully known that every motive which actuated the unfortunate creature may be definitely understood.

In this, as in thousands of other cases, the moving cause of the rash endeavor was jealousy.

THAT GREEN-EYED MONSTER

whose direful glances ruin the happiness of so many hearts and chase away the pleasure of life forever. The unfortunate person was a woman, one in whom the natural affections of her sex burned in all purity, and under the circumstances which surrounded her previous to her rash act, she surely had cause to feel herself aggrieved and her most sacred rights violated.

This unfortunate woman, being of that large race whose lot seems cast among the humbler employments of life, was passing her days in the employ of a gentleman who resides on Windsor street. She adorned the classic precincts of the kitchen with more than usual grace, and filled every requirement of a model African cook.

Until a comparatively recent period her life ran smooth, and nothing interrupted its course or ruffled the

CALM WAVES

of her domestic felicity. He to whom she had allied her life was tender and true and fulfilled the duties of a husband with a fidelity that was apparently perfect. Gradually however Cupid began to lose his blindness and Matilda saw ray by ray the light of an awful truth breaking upon her. Various circumstances corroborating each other began to point ominously to him whom she had hitherto considered the soul of marital honor and conjugal fidelity. Being once aroused to watchfulness, she looked to his actions with microscopic eyes, and made it the one business of her life to ascertain the true bearings of the affections of her suspected spouse. It was not long before she found, to her inexpressible horror, that her worst fears were realized.

In the immediate neighborhood resided a maiden, fairer by five hues than the injured wife, whose almond eyes and winning smiles had made captive the heart of the man whose allegiance was due to another. Soon after this

STARTLING DISCOVERY

was made, one or two scenes of domestic infelicity ensued, one of them almost reaching the climactic terrors of broomstick and finger nails. These teapot tempests were assuaged by the interference of kind friends, and if matters had stopped here all would have been well. The faithless spouse, however, returned to his evil ways and soon his actions became more questionable than ever. The unhappy woman saw all this, but she gave no evidence of her knowledge, as before. The sequel proves that she was settling upon a terrible revenge, which should fall like a thunder peal upon the guilty man by whom she was betrayed. She arranged all the preliminaries with painful care and prepared against every possibility of failure in her desperate game

The die was cast Friday afternoon about two o'clock, and soon after that hour three or four negroes ran breathless and scared half to death into the office of one of our most distinguished physicians and hastily informed him that a colored woman on Windsor street

HAD POISONED HERSELF

and lay at the point of death. The good doctor immediately jumped into his buggy and went as fast as his horse could carry him. He soon reached the room where the wretched woman lay and found her stretched on her back with half a dozen anxious, distressed friends around her who were rubbing her hands and feet, and doing all in their power to maintain the almost lost vitality.

By the side of the apparently dying woman lay a two ounce bottle labelled "Laudanum." The stopper was gone, and only a drop or two remained upon the mouth of that little vessel from which an unhappy creature had just before drawn the draught of death.

The doctor saw the phial and lost all hope. However he felt it his duty to make an effort for the almost spent life and taking her wrist in his hands he slightly started Wonderful to say, the pulse beat strong and quick and there was seemingly a

MEDICAL ANOMALY.

The doctor began to doubt the strength of the poison and to get an idea of the true inwardness of the case. The negroes told him that before the then insensible woman had lost consciousness she had declared that she had taken the awful dose of laudanum with the deliberate intention of killing herself. Her false spouse had made her so miserable that she could bear life no longer, and with heroic devotion to his happiness she had resolved to put herself out of his way and leave him to an uninterrupted happiness with her whom he seemed so much to prefer. The husband had been told of all this with terrible emphasis by half a dozen female counselors and there he stood by the bedside of his dying wife the

VERY PICTURE OF DESPAIR,

wringing his hands in agony and bitterly bewailing his awful sin.

In spite of all this awful panorama, the doctor grew a little suspicious, and so to speak, "smell a rat."

He proceeded to examine the insensible woman more closely. After feeling her pulse and looking at the pupils of her eyes, he declared in haste to the attendants that the case was a most desperate one and there was only one possible remedy. If they would all run out and gather long limber beach switches, and apply them vigorously to the naked back of the sufferer, they might succeed in so hurrying up the circulation as yet to save her life.

At the word all hands rushed into the garden and soon returned armed with a dozen or two switches which they at once commenced to use upon the stripped back of the poor woman. They beat her with a friendly energy as they deemed her safety entirely dependent on it. Signs of returning vitality soon appeared and the woman began to toss in bed. Soon she grew quite restless. The beating continued admirable, and at last grew so warm that the erst while dying woman leaped boldly into the middle of the room declaring that she had fully recovered and needed no more assistance.

Her friends all crowded around to congratulate her. A long, loving embrace was bestowed on the penitent husband and all differences buried forever. The doctor stood by smiling at the perfect success of his scheme and congratulating himself upon his knowledge of human nature as well as his medical skill.

There is a whispered rumor in the neighborhood that the injured wife found an empty laudanum bottle, and thereupon she thought of a happy plan to bring a bitter penitence to him she loved too well and that this dying business was all a "put up job" on the poor man.

People will talk, however, and as it ruins all the romance of this thrilling tale, to believe such a prosy rumor we indignantly reject it.

J. P. STEVENS, DEALER IN **Diamonds, Watches & Jewelry** Finest Quality of Goods at Low Prices. A SPECIALTY OF JEWELRY MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SKILLED WORKMEN AND EVERY FACILITY FOR EXECUTING ORDERS PROMPTLY. **28 Whitehall Street, up-stairs.** 223 feb20—drodim,2dordc.lp

GO TO Capt. R. C. Young's, at Mercer's old stand, James' Bank Block, for Wines, Liquors, celebrated Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider and Cigars. Lunch at all hours. 442 mch4-d2suns.

While There is Life There is Hope. We are glad to be still able to state that Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, the great rupture reliever and curer, is still at the Markham house in our city, at the call of those afflicted in that way. The doctor is beyond doubt one of the best of his line that has ever visited Georgia, and as his treatment is identical with that of Marsh—the father of mechanical surgery—his success is astonishing. Some of our most eminent citizens owe their present life of comfort to his treatment. Another feature and a good one is, the doctor has a lady in attendance to wait on lady patients.

GO TO Capt. R. C. Young's, at Mercer's old stand, James' Bank Block, for Wines, Liquors, celebrated Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider and Cigars. Lunch at all hours. 442 mch4-d2suns

GEO. SHARP, JR.'S Jewelry Manufactory. Gold Badges of all Kinds, Seal Rings and Lockets, Diamonds remounted. All kinds of Jewelry Repairing and Embossing, Enameling and Superior Engraving executed in my work shop at the shortest notice. Am prepared to do all kinds of superior work in my line that cannot be [illegible] elsewhere in the state. [illegible]

Only Turkish Bath South. Dr. Wilson's, opposite Markham House. Ladies and gentlemen every day at all hours in separate warm rooms. Turkish Shampoo Baths, 50; [illegible] the great Beautifier, same price. 373 mar2—12t lpf[illegible]

NOTES FROM THE NINTH.

PROGRESS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Probabilities of Bell's Election—The Independent Brewers—Potash Farrow to Run on the Radical Straight-Out Ticket.

Gentlemen who reached this city yesterday from various portions of the ninth district bring varying reports of the political outlook in that strangely uncertain bailiwick. Just at this juncture of national affairs when the democratic majority in the next house of congress is so very slim, not to say suppositious, the whole people of the state are interested in seeing the ninth come squarely into line and return a straight, reliable democrat, such as

HON HIRAM P. BELL

to congress in place of Hon. Ben Hill, senator elect. So far as we can gather, the nomination of Col Bell is proving very satisfactory and it will require the shrewdest work and most fortunate tactics of any of his opponents to bring about his defeat. He is said to be plucky and resolute, fully able to stand up with all comers, and determined to win this fight. He has already started upon the active canvass and it is certain that his genuine old "hallelujah licks" will make him votes wherever he speaks. His first appointment was in Jefferson, Jackson county, Friday. He will work vigorously in the lower counties feeling assured that the northern counties will never go back on him.

EMORY SPEER

is forging hurriedly over the district, speaking to every crowd that he can gather, and preparing himself for that awful occasion when "wrapped in his virtue alone" he will resign the gifts of fickle fortune and retire to the companionship of the reflections awaiting him in rooms 4 and 5 of the court house at Athens. He is lumbering on representation, effervescing on his Ben Hillism and doing his best to make the people believe that after Ben there can be no one greater than Speer. He places his best reliance, however, upon the overbalancing power of the radical vote, which he is confident he will get in its entirety. It is devoutly to be hoped that the people of the mountains are wiser now than when they gathered their corn with blow guns.

HENRY P FARROW,

present United States district attorney and chairman of the republican executive committee of the ninth district, has called a convention of the republicans of that district to meet in Gainesville on Saturday, the tenth day of March to nominate a candidate for congress in the pending election. It is understood that Colonel Farrow is preparing to take the field and will be the nominee of that convention. The word has already gone out over the districts and the clans are being marshalled for him. And when we say marshalled, we mean just that thing. for the plan of his campaign is to have the swarms of deputy marshals now infesting the district to organize the republican vote and, with the aid of the United States troops run off and intimidate as many of the democrats as possible, upon revenue raiding pretexts. We do not believe that Farrow can come in mast head view of election, but should he do so, he ought to see to it that Emory Speer is rewarded for making it possible. The truth is, as we suspect, that Farrow wants to be a special martyr in order to make his title clearer with Hayes for retention in his present position.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD

It is stated that Hon. James J. Turnbull, of Banks, has taken the field as an independent, justifying his course upon the plea that the recent Gainesville convention was not a representative body. He gets at this by showing how Bob Eak's held proxies from counties and voted them as claimed, against the wishes of the party in those counties.

He is reported to have began his canvass Friday at Belton. After the adjournment of the convention he openly stated that he intended to vote for and support Speer, forgetting, perhaps, that in the convention he advocated harmony and a nomination at all hazards, to the end that Speer might not triumph. Under all the circumstances Mr. Turnbull is inviting defeat and there will be few to mourn should he achieve it, "by a large majority," in the language of Slote

AN ANTI-REVENUE CANDIDATE.

A dried up weazen-faced doctor, who is not without brains, but whose lack of judgment even Buck Fanshaw could not fully and profanely characterize, was pointed out to us in Gainesville as an independent candidate for congress He afterwards read his remarkable address against the tax on whisky and tobacco to the convention. "Fornint the revenue" is the one broad plank of his platform, and he stands upon it flat-footed with his pantaloon-legs stuffed into the tops of his boots. He will get, despite his popular platform, about as many votes as an ordinary pill box would hold

THE GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called upon the governor to inquire whether any application had been made to him for a postponement of the election. The governor stated that Dr Carlton had written to him, asking the postponement. The governor, however, stated that he could not undertake to postpone the election under the present circumstances. All the interested parties knew the dates of the election, and could have easily made application for the postponement before the convention had been held. Now, should he do so, it would be charged, he feared, that he had put off the election in the interest of some particular candidate.

He stated, however, that if the executive committee of the district, or of the state, should ask the postponement, in the interest of a full, free and fair election, he would feel bound to respect the representative character of the appeal and do all he could in the matter.

BILLUPS VS. CARLTON.

We yesterday received a communication from the three delegates from Morgan county to the Gainesville convention, replying to our remark that; "It was evident that the nomination lay between Carlton, Billups and Bell, and as between the leaders, Billups could easily have passed the man at any moment from the opening of the fight" They say that they had authority from Col Billups to withdraw his name at any time they might deem proper and that "there was not a time from the opening to the adjournment of the convention, when we would not have given, not only the vote of Morgan, but all others that we could influence to Dr Carlton if we had believed it would secure his nomination."

Our reporter, who was present at the convention, has preserved a correct list of every one of the fifty-nine ballots, showing how each county voted upon each separate ballot, and from this record it is easily seen that upon the 5th, 13th, 31st and 45th ballots the original votes of Billups put with Carlton's, raised the figures above those received by Bell at any time up to the moment of his nomination.

These gentlemen also say that some who were voting with them for Billups were firm in their second choice falling upon Bell, yet the record shows that of the ten votes with which Billups started there were six that went to Bell on the last ballot, and that upon that upon that last ballot Carleton had seven votes with which he did not start; he had them, too, upon the ballot when his and Billups' ten votes aggregated 38, and then was was the best opportunity for Billups to have retired and brought on the nomination of Carlton. We do not doubt but that the Morgan delegation would have done this had they known the fact, but they appear to have kept a loose account of the ballotting.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.

—It is rumored that Carlton will canvass for Bell.

—The news of the declaration of Hayes as president created no ripple in this city.

—They say that Uncle Jonathan Norcross will tell Hayes that he wants to be post master at Atlanta.

—There will be an effort made to get ex Gov. Smith to stand for the constitutional convention in this district.

—On dit that a petition is coming up from Morgan county asking Osgood Saunders to run for congress. He would rather be elected in that county than anywhere else in the state

—James Banks, Hoke Smith and Donnie Bain were interested spectators at the Gainesville convention.

—The Air Line railroad is daily bringing many Florida visitors southward.

—George Chamberlain, with a company of [illegible]

PAINTERS [illegible] oils and window glass—[illegible] should not buy until they have called on Messrs. Hunt Rankin & Lamar the wholesale druggists, on Pryor street. They do not deal in imitations, and what they recommend is always reliable. mar1—1t

New Silk Hats. New Spring Silk Hats just received at J. M. Holbrook's, Whitehall street. [illegible]

The New York Store undoubtedly keeps one of the best and cheapest stocks of Trunks, Satchels, Ladies' Traveling Bags, [illegible] and Book Hats, Dry Goods in this city. [illegible]

CARPETS, in all the new designs, in tapestry, Brussels, 3 plys ingrains, and straw carpets now in store, purchased within the past ten days, and at popular prices, at CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

NOVELTIES, in ladies' fine gloves, now in store, and to arrive every day this week at CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO. 441 mar4—dt&w

CAN. CAN. FORCON. CON

HON. MARCELLUS EUGENE THORNTON ON THE RUN.

His Views Concerning the Issues Involved in the Constitutional Convention Question—He has a Platform of his Own—A Ready Made Constitution.

Whether it be in the dead hour of a winter midnight or the smiling noon of a July day, the mention of the name of at least one Atlanta man always causes the drowsy denizen to prick up his ears and listen for a revelation. This man is a living wonder, such as no other great moral and intellectual community can boast, and his fame has traveled the broad path of fame's ecliptic, from the node of gastronomies to the node of political omniverousness, and back again. After having explored the Saharan fields of the law, uncovered the mysteries of Thespian temple, shone in the glare of the lecture stage, scintillated in the sphere of journalism and corruscated along the highways of fiction, he also links to the car of his pre-determined destiny the honorable and hornet-ending profession of politics.

COL. MARC. EUG. THORNTON

will be recognized as the gentleman of whom we write. He is the Count Joannes of Atlanta, and has as many friends and as much popularity as any man of his age in Oglethorpe's colony. Just at this juncture of our political history he bids fair to rise—in fact, to arise—and loom—to loom, indeed, like a light-house upon the shores of a turbid and storm-tossed political sea. He, in other words, will stand like a one-eyed cyclops, the observed of all observers and the observer of all those who are observing. In other words, he is a full-pledged and as usual

A CANDID CANDIDATE

for a seat in the constitutional convention from the 35th senatorial district, of which this city is the great palpitating heart.

In a casual interview with Col. Thornton a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, by dint of extraordinary presence, squeezed from the can can the oily part of his essential views upon the subject of reform in our organic law We present these views as succinctly as possible, and in advance of their publication in the daily Picayune, for the information of this large constituency.

WHY HE WANTS A CONVENTION.

Col. Thornton is unalterably in favor of a constitutional convention, because he is firmly convinced that it will cost the people very little more to vote for a convention and hold it than to vote against it and not hold it, as the legislature has already appropriated $25,000 to pay the damages Under the circumstances, therefore, he thinks an end should come to all this convention agitation, and the actual necessities of the people provided for in a brand new document.

THE GOVERNOR'S TERM

he would have reduced to two years, because the legislature expires every two years and the governor, being but the mouthpiece of the legislature, ought to go out with it. He does not think men should be elevated to office for long periods of time, but that opportunity should be given the people to rid themselves of officers who prove to be failures and to reward and endorse those whose service is both able and competent.

OTHER MATTERS.

He is opposed to the homestead provision. "It should be abolished, and no protection should be given the villains.

He would reduce the patronage of the governor.

He would have all officers elected, varying this essential of a republican government only in the case of supreme court judges, whom he would have appointed.

He would have only biennial sessions of the legislature.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

There are other matters which Col. Thornton would advocate, but as he is busily engaged upon the preparation of a new annotated code of Georgia, he has for economy in time, already prepared a new constitution which he proposes to offer for adoption in the convention, should genius have its true reward, youth gets its deserts and he be granted the honor of a whirling chair in the body of the Con. Con.

List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, March 4th, 1877. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "Advertised," and name the date:

LADIES LIST.

B..Miss Cora Brown, Miss Ella Bolton, Mrs Leista Black, Mrs Jane L Boggs, Miss Citty Burke, Miss Kate Burke.
C..Mrs A M Cunningham, Mrs Hattie Cook
D..Miss Mollie Dorsey.
E..Mrs Gen M P Edwards, Miss L E Edwards
F..Mrs Minnie E Field, Miss J M Francis, Miss Katie Foster, Mrs Wm Fuller.
G..Miss Maria Gaines, Miss Pheriby Grisham,
H..Mrs A H Hemar, Mrs Matilda Hill, Mrs Mason Howard, Mrs Pattie Hawkins 2, Miss Eva Harris, Mrs Julia A Hanson, Mrs Mollie Hawkins, Mrs John Blackmann
J..Miss Sallie Jenkins, Miss Irene Johns.
K..Mrs Sallie S King, Mrs Henry Keith.
L..Mrs Mattie Lane, E C Logan, Mrs Louisa Lovejoy
M..Mrs M May, Mrs A R McCurry, Mrs N N Muse; Mrs Florance Manning, Miss Hannah Mims
N..Mrs Mary Neal
O..Mrs [illegible] Osborne, Mrs Margaret Osborn
P..Mrs Mollie Parker, Miss Lorena Porter.
R..Mary Ann Ragan.
S..Mrs G H Swift, Miss Susie Shaw 2, Isabella Sharman.
T..Mrs Gilley Thompson, Mrs Kerge Therman.
W..Mrs Mahaly Williams, Mrs M W S S Williams. Miss Mollie Wood, Miss Carrie Wilkinson, Miss Della White, Mrs S S Williams, Mrs Henrietta Weems, Mrs Fanny Whitfield.
Y..Milly Yartmen.
Z..Miss G A Zachary.

GENTLEMEN.

A..J H Allen, E J Aldridge, C B Armstrong.
B..Albert Beddie, J L Beatie, Jno B Brogdon Jno J Baker
C..J R Cooke, Jno Clayton col'd. Henry Cawhorn, T Craig, R S Craig, E H Calhoun, W W Chatam.
D..Joseph Dowling, T M Daily, Charlie Dobbs Ben Davis, W W Davison.
E..Henry Edwards.
F..Chas S French, C Freeman, Philip Fuller, Isaac Faught, Jno Farnell.
G..E J Garrett, Bro Green, R S Grier, William Gaines.
H..M M Hope, A M Hunt, Newton Hudson, Chas Hammond, Reubin Hurd, Jack Huggins, W S Harris, W W Harnell
J..Richard Johnson, J J Jones.
K..Brantly Key, G S Kilpatrick, D J Knotes D A King.
L..M C Lowe, H C Lea, Dr Thos Leach, Dr J M Lowe, W A Lane.
M..Monroe Meford, Archie A McDuffie, Dr D A Mathews, Richard Meders, Sam Mallen, J S McDonald, Wesley McKennon, Wm Mules, W P Malgar, L L McKelsey, L C McLeon, L Mims, P McNeal
P..J D Parsons, Jno Peck, S J Fullem, G B Parks, Rev Enoch Phillips.
Q..Hon J T Quillian, S E Quarles.
R..A J Rogers, J B Roberts, Leonard Robinson
S..Augustus Sams, Richard Smith, Dr Ed Smith, H Schier, Ike Singleton col'd J W Stanly, J S S [illegible], W R Stubbs, Rev Jas Sams.
T..Jackson Tensin.
W..Adam Wooten, C J Williams, R J Wall Geo Warner, J B Wardlaw, Jno Wilcox.

MISCELLANEOUS. Publisher of Music, 507 North Fourth Street, Alabama Life Insurance Company.

BENJ. CONLEY, P. M.

THE COURTS

The Supreme Court.

CIRCUITS:

Macon	14	Augusta	10
Flint	14	Middle	8
Coweta	11	Ocmulgee	10
Rome	1	Eastern	24
Cherokee	12	Brunswick	4

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, March 3, 1877.

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 9. Argument concluded.
No. 14. Withdrawn.
No. 15. Dismissed.
No. 16. Houser vs. State. Burglary, from Houston. Argued. J. F. Riley, Davis & Nottingham, for plaintiff in error. C. J. Harris, solicitor-general, by G. W. Gustin, contra.
No. 17. Barrow vs. Gilbert. Contempt, from Houston. Argued. Davis & Nottingham [illegible] for plaintiff in error. Warren [illegible], by brief, contra.
No. 18. Edwards, adm'r, vs. Ross, adm'r, [illegible] from Bibb. John Rutherford for plaintiff in error. Poe & Hall, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Rutherford, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday next.

Just Received a full line of a new style of Maltese Lace, Torchon Lace, Filoselle Silk Lace; also Filoselle Mallins, which are the latest novelties, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co. [illegible]

Pianos and organs are now being rented and sold every day at Guilford's piano and organ warerooms. He purchased several [illegible] pianos last week, which will be [illegible] Monday or Tuesday, call and examine [illegible]

BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, BALTIMORE. Messrs. Barnum & Co. respectfully announce that they have reduced their prices as follows: For Board, single rooms, first, second and third floors, THREE DOLLARS per day; fourth and fifth floors, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per day. The decline in many articles of hotel supplies enables Messrs. Barnum & Co. to make this reduction, and at the same time maintain the well-known standard of their table. The passenger elevator runs to all the floors until midnight. Desirable accommodations for Commercial Travelers, Merchants and Families. 158 mar1—d&nn,tues&thurw

SACRED MEMORIAL.

Tribute to the Excellent Worth of Augustus J Hulsey

Who departed this life on the morning of the 17th day of February, 1877, in the 30th year of his age.

"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

To know Augustus J. Hulsey well, was to admire and love him. Our mind was charmed with his rare gifts of intellect, and my heart won by the beauteous moral qualities that pervaded his soul.

His frank, open countenance was the expression of a fine intellectual mould, indicating the divine powers of his mind, which ranked among the highest order. The rare gifts inspired his soul, moving him to high endeavor. He was conscious of their dignity and strength, yet he uniformly appeared oblivious to his excellent endowments of mind; at least, he never, in the slightest degree, vaunted the blessings which bounteous heaven had so richly bestowed upon him. On the very contrary, by his natural, unpretentious mien, he illustrated that beautiful excellence which exalts and dignifies our manhood.

His mind seemed as a mirror, but reflecting only the beautiful, which his ready pen was wont to sketch in the most lively and attractive colors. This world to him was beautiful, because he lived in the world of beauty; and he lived in the world of beauty because his soul was beautiful.

His going forth through the shadowy spheres of life was like a gleam of sunshine from the "Summer Land." The very knowledge of his coming was always a welcome harbinger, for it was always a precursor of coming joy. His presence in the gayest circle was an added charm, and in any clouded sphere it was a beaming light, "scattering the darkness like the bright shining light of a candle." His heart was pure, hence it was ever welling up to fullness with good cheer, which imparted to his mild eyes divinest lustre, lighting up his whole countenance with a soft radiance, as sweet as the first blush of morn. Oh! can it be, yet it is even so. "His mild mild eye beams benevolence no more?" This is hard for his near associates to realize; but it is even so. We call, we breathe the dear, familiar name "Gus!" but no voice answers; the tomb is silent; we hear nothing but the low murmuring of the winds, which seem to echo in sadness about his grave. Yet we linger there, half believing that he is only sleeping, and will awake and breathe out some gentle word; we know that he liveth; he liveth in a spiritual body; we feel that we are near him at the threshhold of eternity, and we are loth to say farewell! He has a *spiritual body*, and he liveth in the bright "Summer Land," There his beautiful soul is basking in the sunshine of the Heavenly Paradise. "No chilling winds, no poisonous breath, can reach that healthful shore" There is no darkness there, nor sorrow, nor pain, nor death; one eternal day lights up the Heavenly Paradise, teeming with new beauties forever unfolding to the enchanted view. Here on earth, his real presence no more will gladden the hearts of his once fond associates; but his smiling image can never be torn from their memory. That loved image will ever remain a bright vision before them in the hour of sorrow and weeping, the fond ideal will chase away the darker shadows of grief; in times of rejoicing, it will brighten their glee, while each heart-throb will echo, "I wish he were here." Come, bright spirit, and be with us, a guardian angel!

None but those who were near associates of Augustus J. Hulsey, can ever know what a dreary shadow his absence casts before them "Their souls from out that shadow shall be lifted never more!"

What rendered his friendship so dear, was the assurance that there was nothing affected or studied in his alliances; his devotion was holy, ingenuous, like the attachment of a trusting child. His kindly sympathies blended naturally with the finer feelings of others; and the affections he bestowed were as pure, as true, and as grateful, as the dews of heaven that bathe

"The summer rose that opens to the morning sky."

The scorching rays of the sun will wither the rose, but the gentle dews will sink amid its drooping fold, and pervade its withering leaves, and, lingering there, until it fades and falls, breathe out in sweet fragrance, when that rose

"Is scattered on the ground to die."

"Gus" was never known to forsake a friend, or desert his helpless "brother man," or "sister woman." He was indeed a friend to humanity.

On the day of his burial, his heart-broken mother muttered in the fullness of her grief, that Gus had no enemy. The response that came from one of Atlanta's most noble and revered citizens, who knew him so long and intimately, affected me deeply. With a voice choked with grief, he said, "If he had an enemy he never deserved one!"

He was thoughtful, yet always of a cheerful mood; he was gentle, yet courageous and brave; he was just and true; and withal, he possessed a liberal and loving disposition which marked his modest deportment with the insignia of a MANHOOD truly sublime.

As a son, he was ever dutiful and tender of the feelings of his dear parents; as a brother he was remarkably affectionate and kind; as a husband, he was truly considerate, devoted and loving; as a friend, he was unselfish and true; as a citizen, he was patriotic and self sacrificing; and as a Christain, he was truly one of the "lights of the world."

Fain would I further speak of his many shining virtues, but the limits here forbid. If the picture be considered highly colored, remember it is designed to represent and keep in vivid remembrance one of the brightest and most lovely spirits that ever blessed this beautiful world of ours with a beautiful manhood; and remember, too, that this sacred memorial is a work of the heart! Would that it may help to embalm the memory of the bright and gentle spirit, whose excellent worth was grand in quiet achievements.

In closing this fond remembrance I can but linger a moment with the dear departed one in the hour of his death. It is a glad remembrance to his friends to know that his shining light burned brightly into the end. His patience, his fortitude, his wonderful cheerfulness, his bright intelligence, his loving disposition, his living hope, his trust in God, brightened his earthly existence to its close. In mind, in heart, in soul, he was the same in the hour of death as he had been in the time of hopeful life. "He went out like a candle," as remarked by his dear brother, who watched his peaceful dying. Bright and gentle spirit, farewell! B.

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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The New Edifice.

The leading members of the First Presbyterian church are now busily engaged in their efforts for the building of a magnificent new church on the site now occupied by the old edifice. It is said, that $20,000 has already been subscribed by the members of the church and that there will be no difficulty in running the list much higher. The proposed new edifice will be one magnificent and complete in every particular. The congregation by which it will be erected is one of the largest and richest in the city. On to-morrow the building committee will meet to determine upon one of several proposed plans for the new building. The work will be commenced at once, and the completion pushed forward as rapidly as is consistent with the perfection of the structure.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DISCOUNTS PAPER; ADVANCES ON GOOD COLLATERALS; BUYS AND SELLS BONDS, STOCKS, GOLD AND SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS; RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS BY AGREEMENT. F. M. COKER, Pres't. WM. L. PEEL, Cashier. [illegible]

Remember. Whoever is in search of great bargains should not fail to call at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's and secure themselves with a nice Corset at only 50c, worth $1 00, and a nice assortment of Damask [illegible] which they have offered fully 25 to 50 per cent. less than elsewhere. feb85..dtf

New Goods at Dykeman's, 27 Whitehall street. [illegible]

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. have received another line of [illegible] Towels, Table Damasks [illegible] at remarkably low prices. [illegible] Hamburg Edgings [illegible]

New Goods at Dykeman's, 27 Whitehall street. [illegible]

United States Courts. The United States district court will meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. From a list of the cases published in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago it was seen that this tribunal will have a heavy docket to wade through. The amount of business returned is always large, and this year it may go above the average.

The circuit court will meet a week from tomorrow, but it is understood that Judge Woods will not be here. The grand jury will sit two weeks from to-day. The court will probably remain in session eight or ten weeks. A feast seems to be spread for the lawyers.

Visitors to Florida. A New York correspondent says: If you are going to Florida, the Italy of America of course you will stop in Jacksonville, the chief city in the "land of flowers." Those accustomed to the comforts and conveniences of our first class modern hotels, will stop at the new and superbly appointed Nicholls House, where the accommodations are as good as at any hotel in the United States. 318 feb22—d1aw3w

Domestics at Manufacturing Prices. Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer their large and well selected stocks of Prints, Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Sea Islands, Ginghams and Tickings at manufacturing prices. feb18..dtf

Novelties in Spring Dress Goods, Lace Bibs, Fichus, &c.; also the best standard Spring Prints at 8c.; 4-4 Wamsutta Bleached at 13c.; fine Pique from 8c. up; splendid 2-Button Kid Gloves for $1, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co feb25 tf

New Goods at Dykeman's, 27 Whitehall street. 221 feb20—dtf

At Wholesale Cost, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, at cost at GEO. SHARP, JR., jan24—dtf Jewelry Store.

Spring Styles for Trouserings just received by Dykeman. 221 feb2—dtf

New Goods at Dykeman's, 27 Whitehall street. 221 feb20—dtf

A fine lot of Northern Cabbages at 98 Whitehall street. JNO. W. STOKES. 282 mar2—d2t,fri&sat

Members of the Georgia Legislature and everybody else in want of GOOD FURNITURE, at lower prices than *any other* house can possibly sell, will find it at Castleberry & Co.'s, 42 and 44 Whitehall street. Don't, *don't*, DON'T be tempted to BUY elsewhere before LOOKING at our stock. feb31—dtf

Fresh and New and Just as Represented. No old style itinerant stock sold in my house. New styles, fresh goods, purchased from first-class Responsible and Leading Manufacturers. All at wholesale for thirty days, at GEO. SHARP, JR., jan24—dtf Jewelry Store.

Members of the Legislature! After you have gotten through the Senatorial Election, take a quiet stroll and pass an hour or two in my Jewelry Store and buy any present you may need in my line at actual wholesale cost. GEO. SHARP, JR. jan24—dtf

Pictorial History of Atlanta. An illustrated history of Atlanta, elegantly bound, is now in preparation. An accurate sketch of Atlanta and its growth, with numerous engravings of public edifices, business houses, residences and interesting views, will be presented. A subscription from every citizens respectfully solicited jan12—dtf

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies. The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success of the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the pulmonic syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday

Schenck's medicines are sold by the druggists throughout the country. mar1—deod3m,mar[illegible]

Locals and Business Notices

Notice. All parties indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, as we are in great need of money. W. W. COMPTON & Co. 440 mch4 d1t

Charlie Hudsoner's new Book for sale at Phillips & Crew's. 392 mar3—d2t

Bump on Bankruptcy, 9th edition, at Phillips & Crew's. 392 mar3..d2t

The Last Chance To buy a Philadelphia and Baltimore Custom-made Shoes for less than manufacturers' cost, at M. RICH & BRO.'s 444 mch4-d2t

Elegant Stationery, 20c to $1 per box, at Phillips & Crew's, 4th door from corner (the old stand.) 384 mar3...d2t

M. RICH & BRO. have a first class line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes on hand yet, which they are compelled to close out this week, in order to make room for their immense Spring Stock, they are now receiving daily. 444 mch4-d2t

Milk. Fresh Sweet and Butter Milk from Oak Farm Dairy, can be had in any quantity at Day's Ice House, James' Bank Block. A liberal discount to Dairymen. 391 mar3..d2t WALLACE McPHERSON.

500 Dozen French Kid Gloves, 1, 2, 3 and 4 button, in all the new spring shades, from 50 cents up, at 414 mch4-d2t M. RICH & BRO.'s

To Newspaper Publishers. We keep constantly on hand a supply of Roller Gum, the best that is made. Will cast Rollers at short notice, parties furnishing stocks. Address CONSTITUTION, 16 feb1—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Silk Handkerchiefs at 25 Cents. M. Rich & Bro. have just received 100 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs in beautiful shades, which they are offering at 25 cents, well worth 75 cents. 414 mch4-d2t

BLACK Spanish Laces in plain, dotted and figures, at M. Rich & Bro.'s 444 mch4 d2t

Silk Hats New Spring Silk Hats just received at J. M. Holbrook's, on Whitehall street. 445 mar4..d1t

GOVERNMENT SALE. By Krouse & Shackelford, 32 PEACHTREE STREET On Monday, March 5th, at 11 o'clock, A lot of Broken Copper Stills, and 1 Yoke of Oxen and Cart. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plated Goods, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Notions, &c., &c. 1t

By Krouse & Shackelford, 32 PEACHTREE STREET. A sale every night during the week of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c. Fine 7 octave Piano, in good order; also, Gold Watch and Chain, at private sale. 1t

WEATHER REPORT, MARCH 3, 1877. PROBABILITIES. (By Telegraph.) Indications for Sunday, in the South Atlantic States, warmer south winds, rising or stationary barometer, and partly cloudy or clear weather, will prevail.

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET. ATLANTA, GA., March 3, 1877. Cotton quiet at 11⅛@11½.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	[illegible]
Air-Line Railroad	[illegible]
Georgia Railroad	[illegible]
Central Railroad	[illegible]
Western and Atlantic Railroad	[illegible]
West Point Railroad	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Receipts previous	[illegible]
Stock on hand September 1	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Money 2@2½. Sterling 4[illegible] Gold 104⅝@104¾. Governments active and a little better; new fives 9⅞. State bonds quiet. Stocks closed active and lower; New York Central 93⅞; Erie 7⅜; Lake Shore 49; Illinois Central 52; Pittsburg 89; Chicago and Northwestern 34¾; preferred 58⅜; Rock Island 101⅞. Sub-treasury balances—gold $71,757,568; currency $44,083,865. The sub-treasury paid out $2?5,000 on interest; for bonds $42,000. Customs receipts to-day $?67,000. Bank statement—Loans increase $375,000; specie decrease $875,000; legal tenders decrease $1,?00,000; deposits decrease $2,250,000; reserve decrease $1,875,000.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton dull; sales 162 bales; uplands 12 7-16; Orleans 12 9-16. Futures opened easier: March 12.33@12.35; April 12.52@12.58; May 12.7?@12.7?; June 12.8?@12.87; July 12.98@12.98.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—noon—Cotton easier and a fraction cheaper; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 13-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 7,000; American 5,450. Futures opened 1-32 cheaper. Middling uplands nothing below low middling: March and April delivery 6 9-16@6 19-32. April and May delivery 6 11-16. May and June delivery 6 25-32. June and July delivery 6 27-32. July and August delivery 6 29-32.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—4:30 P. M.—Futures steady. Middling uplands nothing below low middlings March and April delivery 6 9-16@6 17-32.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton dull; sales 1?? bales; uplands 12 7-16; Orleans 12 9-16. Net receipts 956 bales; gross 256. Futures closed steady; sales 61,500 bales; March 12.43@12.45; April 12.60; May 12.7?@12.?0; June 12.94; July 13.0?@13.0?; August 13.1?@13.?0; September 12.84@12.86; October 12.54@12.56; November 12.40@12.42; December 12.40@12.42.

Net receipts at all ports to-day 4,?48
Consolidated exports 11,?91

GALVESTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 568 bales; sales 850; exports coastwise 686.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 729 bales; gross 971; sales 4,600; exports to Great Britain 5,422; coastwise 1,000.

MOBILE, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11½; net receipts 223 bales; sales 250; exports to Great Britain 3,591; continent 540; coastwise 180.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 265 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,398.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 6?8 bales; sales 700.

WILMINGTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅞; net receipts 60 bales.

NORFOLK, March 3.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 11⅝@11¾; net receipts 950 bales; sales 850; exports coastwise 600.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; gross receipts 198 bales; sales 415; exports coastwise 75.

BOSTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; net receipts 338 bales; gross 1,825.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 12½; net receipts 133 bales; gross 252; sales 528; spinners 5?8.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 115 bales; shipments 956; sales 1,600.

AUGUSTA, March 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 230 bales; sales 830.

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, March 3. Flour dull; strongly in buyers' favor; southern common to fair extra $5 70@$6 75; good to choice $6 80@$8 50. Wheat about 1c better; moderate speculative demand; No. 2 Chicago in light export inquiry. Corn about ½c lower; moderate trade for export and home use; ungraded western mixed 56¼. Oats dull and heavy. Coffee steady; fair demand. Sugar dull and lower. Rice and Molasses quiet. Naval stores firm. Pork opened easier; closed firm; more doing in export; new mess $15 75@$16 00. Lard opened heavy; closed firm; prime steam 10 02½@10 15. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO, March 3. Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 22 cash; $1 23⅜@$1 24 April; $1 28 May; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 13@$1 14. Corn dull; cash 40¼@40⅜; April 40¾; May 44¼. Oats easier; cash 33¼; April 33¾; May 36¼. Rye easier at 62@63. Barley firmer at 50. Pork unsettled; generally lower; cash $14 [illegible]. Lard easier; cash 9 55; April 9 90; May 9 85. Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 5¼; short rib sides 8; short clear sides 8⅛.

ST. LOUIS, March 3. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 2 red fall $1 44@$1 45, closing at $1 42½ bid; No. 3 do. $1 37. Corn, No. 2 mixed 36½@37. Oats, No 2 mixed 32@32½. Rye dull and lower to sell; 64 bid. Barley quiet; No. 3 spring 35@45. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork irregular and lower at $15 00@$15 25. Lard inactive; 10⅛ asked; 9¾ bid. Bulk Meats dull; nothing doing. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hogs nominally unchanged. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 3. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce, firm and quiet; red $1 40@$1 50. Corn inactive at 40@42. Oats dull and heavy at 36@40. Rye dull at 75@76. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $15 20@$15 50. Lard inactive; steam 9¾; kettle 10½@11. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 5⅝@6; clear rib sides 8⅜@8⅝; clear sides 8⅞. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 9⅛; clear sides 9⅛. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter dull and drooping. Hogs quiet and firm packing 5 60@5 80; receipts 715; shipments 110.

LOUISVILLE, March 2. Flour dull; extras $5 25@$5 50. Wheat in fair demand; amber $1 47; red $1 50. Corn dull; white 45. Rye in fair demand at 75. Oats dull; white 42; mixed 36. Pork firm at $15 50. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; shoulders 5⅜; clear rib sides 8¾; clear sides 8⅞. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams 11½@13. Lard in fair demand; tierce 11@12. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging quiet.

PRICES-CURRENT.

WHOLESALE. [CORRECTED DAILY.] CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., March 3, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

Gold—Buying	104	Selling	10?
Exchange—Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem
Bonds—			
Georgia 6s	100	Atlanta City 8s	91a93
Georgia 7s	105a107	Atlanta 10s	108a110
Georgia 7s gold	105a107	Augusta City 7s	73a7?
Georgia 8s	105a113	Georgia R. R.	97a1??
Atlanta Water	85a87	A. & W. P. R. R	98a10?
Atlanta City 7s	7?a??	Savannah City	[illegible]
Macon and Brunswick first mortgage, endorsed by the state			9?a??
Stocks—			
Georgia Railroad	72a74	A & W P R R	77a80
Central Railroad	33a35		

Atlanta Produce Market.

Eggs	10a12½
Butter	15a18
Poultry—Chickens	12½a15
Dressed chickens	[illegible]
Geese	[illegible]
Ducks	15a2?
Feathers	55a60
Beeswax	2?
Potatoes—Irish	$5 00a$5 50
Dried Fruit—Peaches, unpeeled	6⅛
Peaches, peeled	1??
Apples, peeled	3½

Live Stock Market.

Shoats and light hogs [illegible]; Dressed Hogs [illegible]; Common Cattle [illegible]; North Georgia Cattle [illegible]; Tennessee [illegible]; Sheep [illegible].

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn [illegible]; Meal [illegible]; Grits [illegible]; Wheat—Red $1 [illegible]; White $1 [illegible]; Wheat Bran [illegible]; Shipstuff [illegible]; Barley $1 [illegible]; Rye $1 00; Oats—Seed [illegible]; Feed [illegible]; Hay—Timothy $1 00 [illegible]; [illegible] Mackerel—No. 1 half bbls [illegible]; No. 2 half bbls [illegible]; No. 3 half bbls [illegible]; [illegible]

Rupture Cured.

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, formerly of Dr. Marsh's Institute, of New York, having returned to **ATLANTA,** through the solicitation of his many patients of last winter, begs to inform the Ruptured that he is located and may be consulted, **FREE OF CHARGE,** at the **Markham House, Room 74, ATLANTA, GA.** THE WORST CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. Lady in attendance to wait on ladies. nov24—dtf

Flour—Fancy	$9 00@$9 25
Extra Family	$8 50@$8 75
Family	$8 00@$8 25
Extra	$7 5?@$7 75
Superfine	$7 00@$? 50
Smoked Meats—(Tennessee) Clear sides	10½@11
Shoulders	8½@9
Hams	12½@13
Bacon—Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	8½
Bulk Meats—Clear sides	10
Clear rib sides	9?
Long clear sides	none
Shoulders	7?
Hams—Sugar-cured	14½
Country	12½
Bulk	[illegible]
Lard—Tierces, Leaf	13@13½
Kegs and cans	13@14
Buckets	13@14½
Kettle, leaf	15@15½
Cheese—Cream	16@16½
Onions	$5 00@$5 50 ? bb
Rags	1@3

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Lemons	$5@$7 00
Bananas, ? bunch	none
Apples	$4 50
[illegible]	$? 00
[illegible]	$? 00

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound 11-inch new	[illegible]
Common, sound 11-inch old	[illegible]
Medium 11-inch old	50@55
Good 11-inch old	55@60
Fine 11-inch old	7?
Bright navys	85
Bright quarters 12-inch	65
Good	75
Fine	80
Gravely	$1 00
Calhoun	$1 25
Natural Leaf	$1 00
Smoking—Durham, ? lb cash	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Lime	$1 00@$1 ?
Nails—12d. 10d.	$3 ?0
Leather—Upper	35@40
Hemlock sole	22@28
White oak	35@40
Sheepskins, ? doz	$1 00@$3 00
Harness	30@31
Salt—Liverpool	$1 50
Virginia	$1 75
Hides—Flint	12a13
Dry Salt	10@11
Wet Salted	5@6
Bagging—Domestic, 2¼ lbs	13
Borneo, 2¼ lbs	12
Gunny	11
Powder—Blasting	$3 ?
Rifle	$6 ?
Shot—Buck	$2 85
Drop	$2 60
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box	$2 60@$3 ?
Layer, half	$1 7?
Quarters	[illegible]
Cocoanuts	$5 50
Currants—in barrels	[illegible]
Citron—Leghorn	[illegible]
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums	[illegible]
Dates—In frails	[illegible]
Prunes, in bbls	14@[illegible]
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc	2?
Taragona	2?
Pecan nuts	2?
Brazil nuts	12½@15
English Walnuts	18@20
Filberts	[illegible]

Dry Goods.

Ticking	6½@2?
Stripes	[illegible]
Osnaburgs	9½@11
Cambrics	6@7
Prints	5½@?
Brown Sheetings	7@7½
Shirtings	8@?
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	9@14
Domestics—4-4	7½@?
7-8	6½@7
3-4	5½@6
Yarns	90@[illegible]

New Advertisements.

Marshal's Sales for April, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta for taxes due for the year 1876.

Levied this fi fa on city lot in ward 5, land lot 33, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth of an acre more or less on Haynes street adjoining George W. Lacky. Levied on as the property of Oscar Fowler to satisfy a tax fi fa for the year 1876.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Railroad and Peters streets adjoining Solomon and Hill; mayor and council vs Fulton Loan and Building association, ¾ interest; also

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 50x100 feet more or less, on Markham street, adjoining Brown; mayor and council vs Alfred Pierce, colored; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 50x108 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, adjoining Gloyer and Romare; mayor and council vs Mrs J H Glover; also

City lot in ward 5, land lot 51, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Collins street, adjoining O Connors and Dabney; mayor and council vs Mrs J. H. Harris Sold for the benefit of Algernon Culberson, transferee.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 50, containing 100x180 feet, more or less, on Peachtree and Collins streets, adjoining Dr W G Drake; mayor and council vs Wm Howell.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83 containing ¼ acre, more or less, on an alley and Haynes street adjoining Whitaker and Hitchens; mayor and council vs John Johnson & Son.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 51, containing 4 acres more or less on Frazier, Bass and [illegible] streets, adjoining Hardwick and Donahoo; mayor and council vs Dr T J Jacobs.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84 containing 60x100 feet, more or less, on Markham street, adjoining Brown and Dykes; mayor and council vs Sam Johnson, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Gullatt and Glenn streets, adjoining Day and Grant; mayor and council vs Wm L Jones.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82 containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Gray street, adjoining Dave Kinnebrew; mayor and council vs Robt. Kinnebrew, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, containing one eighth acre, more or less on Tatnall street, adjoining Parsons and Ware; mayor and council vs Wm Lee, colored, estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85 containing one-half acre, more or less, on Railroad and Whitehall street, adjoining Turner and Turner; mayor and council vs Mrs L G Ladd.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78 containing one-fourth acre, more or less, on Rock street, adjoining Fleming and Lee; mayor and council vs J H C Morrison.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 1 acre more or less, on Walker and Larkin streets, adjoining Stephens and an alley; mayor and council vs Moran Bro.

Also city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing one fourth acre more or less, on Butler and Cain streets, adjoining Howard and Stanford; mayor and council vs Mary Summers, colored

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53 containing 150x150 feet, more or less, on Fair and Hunter streets, adjoining Kennedy and Connally; mayor and council vs J L Turner

W. H. HOLCOMBE, City Marshal.
March 4 1877.

Campbell County Sheriff's Sales. THERE will be sold before the court house door in the town of Fairburn, Ga., within the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in April next, the following property, to wit: Town lots Nos. 13 and 14, in Palmetto, Ga. being each 66 feet front and running back 1[illegible] feet; and town lot Nos 18 19 and six feet of lot No 17, and eight feet of lot No 1, known as the Rice property on Campbellton street; and the J J Law lot, number not known, fronting on Campbellton street 60 feet and running [illegible]; and lot of land No 94 in the 9th district of originally Fayette but now Campbell County, Ga.; and the tract of land known as the Nathan Camp place, fronting on A & W P R R [illegible] chains, thence running back [illegible] 14 degrees w. to county line, thence 20 chains [illegible] 22 degrees 30 minutes e., thence south 31 chains 51 links to right of way; part of lot No. [illegible] in 9th district as aforesaid Levied on as the property of W. H. McLarin, deceased by virtue of a fi fa issued from Campbell Superior Court in favor of James Swann against E C Mobley, administrator, and W. F. Landrum.

Also, at the same time and place, south half of lot of land No. 75, except 7¼ acres in west corner of said lot now owned by T. J. McKown and also east half of lot No. 89 in the 9th district of Fayette, originally, but now Campbell county, containing 192½ acres more or less, and a certain parcel of land in Fairburn, [illegible] commencing at the west corner of the junction of Fayetteville and Campbellton road, with West Broad street in said town running north west [illegible] links on Campbellton road, thence 15 chains southwest, thence north west [illegible] links, thence northeast [illegible] links, thence east [illegible] south 1,050 links, thence south [illegible] east [illegible] links thence west 15° north [illegible] links, thence northeast [illegible] links, thence southeast [illegible] links [illegible] to starting point, containing [illegible] acres and 54 poles, being part of land lot No [illegible] in 9th district of Fayette, originally, but now Campbell county. Levied on by virtue of sundry fi fas in favor of George Peters against T. J. [illegible], issued from Campbell county court, June term, 1877; and other fi fas in my hands. Property pointed out by Jesse L. Bishop, plaintiff's attorney. JOHN L. CAMP, 415 mar4—w4w Sheriff.

OPIUM [illegible]

For Sale or Exchange. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. I take pleasure in informing my friends and customers that I still manufacture Cigars at the old stand of Liebman & Rosenbaum, No. 27 East Alabama street (up-stairs) where I will be pleased to see all my friends, as I will manufacture nothing but first-class goods at low prices. Respectfully, C. ROSENBAUM, 27 Alabama st mar4-d1w

THE firm of Liebman & Rosenbaum has this day been dissolved by mutual consent L. LIEBMAN, C. ROSENBAUM. Atlanta, Ga., March 1st, 1877 mar4 3t

GEORGIA, Fulton county. Ordinary's Office, March 3, 1877. WHEREAS, John D Powell, jr., has applied for letters of administration on estate of A. B. McDonnell, deceased This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time allowed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for DANIEL PITTMAN, 000 mar4—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county. Ordinary's Office, March 3, 1877. WHEREAS, E. A. Angier, administrator of the estate of Peter H. Oelrich, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission: All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time allowed by law, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant. DANIEL PITTMAN, 000 mar..wlam3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton County. Ordinary's Office, March 3 1877. WHEREAS, H. S. Hargrave has applied for the guardianship of the property of Remath R Horn, minor: This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for DANIEL PITTMAN, 000 mar4..w4w Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fulton county. Ordinary's Office, March 3, 1877. WHEREAS, Ellen Lynch, administratrix of the estate of Owen Lynch, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased: This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted the applicant as applied for. DANIEL PITTMAN, 500 mar4—w4w Ordinary.

STATEMENT OF THE Cotton States Life Insurance Co., JANUARY 1, 1877.

ASSETS.

State of Georgia, 7 per cent. Bonds	$83,500 00
West. R R of Ala. 8 per cent Bonds, guaranteed by the Georgia and Central Railroads	50,000 00
Other Bonds—State, Municipal and Railroad	45,242 13
Other Securities and Mortgages on Real Estate	6?,?00 97
Bills receivable, with Collaterals	8,4?1 41
Premium Loans on Policies in force, with Interest on same	246,776 40
Deferred Semi-annual and Quarterly Premiums and Premiums in course of collection, net	20,478 60
Interest Accrued	8,?27 52
Office Furniture and Safe	1,978 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	33,5?2 65
Total Assets	$5?5,2?8 67

LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance Reserve, N. Y. Standard	$375,19? 69
Death Claims reported but not due	33,000 00
All other Claims	1,198 36
Total Liabilities	409,390 ??
Surplus for Security of Policy-holders	$155,877 71
CAPITAL GUARANTEED FOR SECURITY OF POLICY-HOLDERS	$?00,000 00
Market Value of Bonds Deposited with the Comptroller General of Georgia, for Security of Policy Holders, over	$100,000 00

Active Agents to solicit insurance wanted in every county not occupied in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

Policies issued on all approved plans of insurance.

Endowment policies issued at rates usually charged for Life policies.

Parties desiring insurance may address the Secretary of the company, at Macon, Georgia, and full information will be given

W. S. JOHNSTON, President. | J. W. BURKE, Vice-Pres't. | GEO S. OBEAR Secretary.
188 mar3 1law3w

Cumming Hack Line in connection with the **U. S. Mail.** I will run a regular 2-horse Hack from Cumming to Duluth, leaving Cumming Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10½ a. m., arriving at Duluth, 3 p. m. Leaves Duluth Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10½ a. m., arriving at Cumming, 3 p m. I will also, on every Friday, carry passenger and light freight from Cumming to [illegible], connecting with the

Gainesville and Dahlonega Hack

Public conveyance can be furnished to any neighboring towns from Cumming. Careful Drivers. ROBT. A. CAMP, Proprietor.

PIEDMONT HOTEL GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. J. C. TRAMMELL Proprietor. THIS magnificent hotel is now open for winter and summer guests, and travel generally and perfect in every department. Fine large rooms, well furnished with new furniture and everything new and clean and in first rate order, with fire places to all the rooms, with the most beautiful view of the Blue Ridge Mountains to be had in Upper Georgia. This splendid hotel affords as good winter quarters for Northern people as can be found in the Southern States and at as reasonable prices as can be had in this country with the same accommodations. Board and lodging, per day, $2 00. Single meals, 75 cents. All communications answered promptly. J. C. TRAMMELL. January 14, 1877-dtf

$10 to 25 per Day For Farmers [illegible] THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo

Humphrey's Specifics.

THE MILD POWER **CURES** HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,
3. Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,
4. Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults,
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,
6. Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,
7. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,
9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,
11. Suppressed, or Painful Periods,
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods,
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,
14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,
16. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,
17. Piles, blind or bleeding,
18. Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,
19. Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,
20. Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,
21. Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,
22. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,
23. Scrofula, Enlarged Glands,
24. General Debility, Physical Weakness,
25. Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,
26. Sea-Sickness, [illegible]
27. Kidney-Disease, Gravel,
28. Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,
29. Sore Mouth, Canker,
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,
31. Painful Periods, with Spasms,
32. Sufferings at Change of Life,
33. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,
34. Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,
35. Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,

FAMILY CASES. [illegible]